

2 3
L I L Y ' s
R U L E S
C O N S T R U E D :

Whereunto are added
THO. ROBINSON'S
HETEROCLITES,
The Latin Syntax,

A L S O
There are added the Rules for
The Genlers of Nouns and
Preterperfect Tenses and
Supines of Verbs,
in English alone.

L O N D O N ,
Printed by Roger Norton,
Printer to the King's most
Excellent Majesty in
Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
M D C C X V .

R



N

Propria quæ maribus construed.

swallow, ferarum of wild beasts; ut as tigris a tyger, vulpes a fox; & and piscium of fishes; ut as, ostrea an oyster, cetus a whale, sunt are dicta called epicæna nouns of the epicene gender, quibus to which vox ipsa the word itself feret will give genus aptum his right gender. Attamen notwithstanding, ex cunctis among all the nouns quæ which diximus we spake of antè before notandum we must note, omne that every noun quod which exit endeth in um, seu whether Græcum Greek siue or Latinum Latin, esse is genus neutrum the neuter gender, sic so nomen a noun invariabile undeclined. Sed but nunc now dicam I will treat ordine in order de reliquis of the other nouns quæ which vocantur are called appellativa common: aut or quæ which sunt are tanquam as appellativa common: nam for genus the gender semper dignoscitur is always known his in these ex genitivo by the genitive case, ut as triplex regula specialis the three special rules monstrabit will shew infra afterwards.

Nomen a noun non crescens not encreasing genitivo in the genitive case, est is genus muliebres the feminine

gender: ceu as, caro carnis flesh, capra capræ a she-goat, nubes nubis a cloud.

Multa Nomina many names virorum of men in a, dicuntur are called masculula masculines: ut as, scriba a secretary, allecla a page, scurra a scoffer, & and rabula a bratler, lixa a scullion, lanista a master of defence: quot as many as declinatio prima the first declension Græcorum of the Greeks fundit doth make to end in as & and in es, & and quot as many Latin nouns fiunt are derived ab illis of them per a ending in a masculinae are masculines, ut as, satrapa a Peer of the Realm, athletes athleta a great wrestler. Item also leguntur these are etiam masculina masculines, verres a boar-pig, natalis ones birith a ewer. Nata non derived ab asse of as a pound weight: ut as, centussis an hundred pound weight. Coniungunt join thou lienis the milt, & orbis any round thing, callipath, caulis a stalk, follis a bellows, collis a little hill, mensis a month & and ensis a sword, fustis a club, funis a rope, panis bread, penis a man's crinis hair & and ignis a fire, cassis a hunter's net, fascis a

tor, torris a firebrand, sentis a
horn, piscis a fish & and un-
guis a man's nail, & and ver-
mis a worm, vectis a bar, po-
stis a post & and axis an axle-
tree societur may be joyned. In
er nouns ending in er mascula-
re masculines: ceu as, venter
belly, in os vel or us: ut as,
vergos a word, annus a year.

Sunt these nouns be foemi-
nei generis of the feminine
gender, mater a mother, humus
the ground, domus an house, al-
vus a paunch & and colus a
staff & and ficus quartæ of
the fourth declension pro fructu
a fig, que and acus a needle,
porticus a porch, atque and tri-
bus a stock, focrus a wife or
husband's mother, nurus the son's
wife, & and manus a hand, i-
des the ides of a month, anus
old woman addenda est is to
be added huc hither, mystica
annus the mystical van Iacchi
Bacchus huc hither: jungas
ad his to these Græca Greek
ans vertentia changing os in
us into us, papyrus paper,
scidotus a medicine to expel
son, costus the herb called
herba Maria, diphthongus a
diphthong, byssus sine flax, a-
byssus a bottomless pit, crystal-
lus crystal, synodus an assembly,
saphirus a sapphire stone, ere-

mus the wilderness & and ar-
ctus a company of Stars in the
North called the Bear. Cum
multis aliis with many others,
quæ which nunc at this time
longum est is long perscribere
to write down.

SI if nomen a noun in e giga-
nit make is in the gentiva
case, neutrum it is neuter: ut
as, mare the sea, rete a net: &
and quot as many as fiunt do
end in on vel or in um: ut as,
barbiton a kind of a musical
instrument, ovum an egg, hip-
pomanes a venomous humour
coming from a mare est is genus
neutrum the neuter gender, &
and cacoëthes an ill custom
neutrum is neuter, & and virus
poyson, pelagus the sea, vulgus
the common people modò some-
times neutrum is neuter, modò
sometimes mas masculine.

Sunt these nouns are incertū
generis of the doubtful gen-
der, talpa a mole & and dama a
buck or doe, canalis a chanell
or conduit pipe, halcyonis a
King's fisher, finis an end, clunis
a buttock, restis an halter, penus
all victuals meat and drink,
amnis a river, pampinus a vine-
leaf & and corbis a basket, lin-
ter a cock boat, torquis a collar,
specus a den, anguis a snake,
ficus dans facit of the second de-
clension

clension pro morbo for a disease,
atque and Phaselus a ship call-
ed a galeon, lecythus an oil-
glass, ac and atomus a mote
in the Sun, grossus a green fig,
pharus an high watch tower
&c and Paradisus Paradise.

Compositum à verbo a
noun made of a verb dans
ending in a est is commune the
common duorum of two, Gra-
jugena a Grecian born à of
gigno to get, monstrat sheweth
id that, agricola an husband-
man à of colo to till, advena a
stranger à of venio to come; ad-
de add senex an old man or
woman, auriga a carter, &c and
verna a bondman or woman, so-
dalis a companion, vates a pro-
phet, extorris a banished man
or woman, patruelis my father's
brother's child, que and perdu-
ellus a stubborn enemy, affinis a
kinsman or kinswoman by marri-
age, juvenis a young man or wo-
man, testis a witness, civis a ci-
tizen, canis a dog or bitch, ho-
stis an enemy.

Nomen a noun est is mu-
liebre genus the feminine
gender, si if penultima syllaba
the last syllable save one genitivi
of the genitive case crescentis
increasing sonat sound acuta
long: velut as, hæc pietas pie-
tatis godliness, virtus virtutis
vertue monstrant do she w.

Quædam Nomina some
nouns monosyllaba of
one syllable dicuntur are called
mascula masculines, sal salt, sol
the Sun, ren the kidneys, or the
reins of the back, &c and splen
the spleen, Car a Man of Caria,
Ser a man of Asia, vir a man,
vas vadis a surety, as a pound
weight, mas the male kind, bes
the weight of eight ounces, Cret
one of Crete, præs a surety, &
and pes a foot, glis a dormouse
habens having gliris genitive
in the genitive case, mos a man-
ner, flos a flower, ros the dew
&c and Tros a man of Troy, mus
a mouse, dens a tooth, mons
mountain, pons a bridge, fons
&c and also fons a spring, sep
pro serpente a serpent, gryps
griffin, Thrax a Thracian, Rex
a King, grex gregis a flock
cattle &c and Phryx a man of
Phrygia. Etiam also polysyl-
laba nouns of many syllables
in, sunt are mascula masculines
ut as, Acarnan a Hill by Athen
lichen the herb liverwort,
and delphin a dolphin, &c in
and which end in o signant
signifying corpus a body: ut
leo a lion, curculio a weasel,
so senio the sixe point, ternio
tray point, sermo a word
speech. In er, or & os, nouns
ending in er, or and os, nouns

Propria quæ maribus construed: 5

cula are masculines: ceu as, crater a standing piece or cup, conditor a builder, heros a nobleman, sic so torrens a brook, nefrens a young pig, oriens the east, cum pluribus with many in dens ending in dens: quale as, bidens, quando when reperitur pro instrumento it signifieth a lung fork. Adde add Gigas a giant, elephas an elephant, adamas a diamond, que and Garanas an inhabitant of Africk, que and tapes tapestry: atque and ebes a caldron, Cures a town's name, magnes a loadstone, que and unum nomen one noun quintæ of the fifth declension, meridies noon or mid-day. Et also quæ nouns which compounduntur are compounded ab of esse a pound weight: ut as, odrans nine ounces, semis half pound. Jungantur mascula to these masculines be added, samnis a Samnite, hydrops the dropsie, nycticorax a night heron, thorax the breast, & and mascula these masculines, vertex a bell-weather, Phoenix a phoenix, & and bombyx pro ermiculo a silk-worm. Attamen yet ex his of these, syren mermaid, mulier a woman, soror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt the muliebres genus the feminine gender.

ET also hæc nomina these nouns monosyllaba of one syllable sunt are neutralia neuters, mel honey, fel gall, lac milk, far bread corn, ver the spring time, cor a heart, æs brass, vas vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone & and os oris a mouth, rus the country, thus frankincense, jus right, crus the leg from the knee to the ankle, pus snout: & and polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in al, que and in ar: ut as, capital a ribband or quois, laquear a vaulted roof of a chamber: halec an herring neutrum is neuter & and muliebres feminine.

HÆC these nouns sunt are dubia the doubtful gender, python a prophesying spirit, scrobs a ditch, serpens a serpent, bubo an owl, rudens a cable-rope, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snail, stirps pro trunco a stump of a tree & and calx pedis the heel. Adde add thou dies a day, tantum only esto let it be mas masculine secundo numero in the plural number.

Sunt these are commune the commune of two, parens a father or mother, que and auctor a beginner, infans an infant, adolescens a youth, dux a Captain, illex a lawless body,

hæres an heir, exlex a lawless body, creata the compounds a of fronte a forehead: ut as, bifrons one that hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull or cow, fur a thief, sus a sow atque and Sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

S If penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sit be gravis short: ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

S It Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis of the feminine gender in do, quod which maketh dinis, atq; and in go, quod which dat giveth ginis in genitivo in the genitive case: du cedo sweetness faciens making dulcedinis monstrat doth shew id that tibi to thee, que and compago a joynt compaginis, id that; adjice add to these virgo a maid, grando hail, fides faith, compes a pair of fetters, reges a mat & and seges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so bacchar the herb Lady Gloves, findon fine linen cloth, Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Icon an Image & and Amazon a woman of Scythia. Græcula Greek nouns

finita ending in as vel or in is, ut as, lampas a lamp, iaspis a Jasper stone, cassis an helmet, cuspis a point of a spear: vox una one word in us, pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these forfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simul atq; and also supellex householdstuff, appendix a pent-house, histrix a porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

N Omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animata m without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problem a hard question; gen, ut as, omen forespeaking; ar, ut as, jubar the sun beam; dans ending in ur, ut as, jecur the liver; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the hinder part of the head Attamen yet ex his of these pecten a comb, furfur bran sunt are mascula masculine. Sunt these are neutra neuter, cadaver a dead carcass, verber a stripe, iter a journey, suber cork, tuber pro fungo a toad stool & and uber a dug, giber ginger, & and laser the herb Benjamin, cicer an Italian Pease, & and piper poppy, atque and papaver poppy,

and filer a parsnip, atque and
siler an osier: Æquor the sea.
marmor marble, que and ador
wheat neutra are neuters. Atq;
and pecus cattle quando when
facit it maketh pecoris in ge-
nitivo in the genitive case.

Sunt these are dubii generis
of the doubtful gender, car-
do the hinge of a door, margo
the brim of any thing, cinis ashes,
obex the bolt of a door, pulvis
dust, adeps fatness, forceps a
pair of tongs, pumex a pumice-
stone, ramex bursteness, anas a
duck or drake, imbrex a gutter-
tile; adde add culex a gnat, na-
trix a water-serpent, & and o-
nyx the nail of a man's hand
cum prole with his compounds,
que and fillex a flint stone;
quamvis although usus use vult
will melius rather hæc that
these nouns dicier be called
mascula masculines.

Ista these nouns sunt are com-
munis generis of the common
of two genders, vigil a watch-
man or watch-woman, pugil a
champion, exul a banish'd man
or woman, præsul a president,
homo a man or woman, nemo
no body, martyr a martyr, Ligur
of Liguria, augur a sooth-
sayer & and Arcas one of Arca-
dia, antistes one chief among
priests, miles a soldier, pedes a

footman, interpretes an interpre-
ter, comes a companion, hospes
an host or an hostess: sic so ales
any great bird, præses the chief
ruler, princeps a prince, auceps
a fowler, eques a horseman,
obses a pledge in war, atq; and
multa alia nomina many other
nouns, quæ which creantur are
derived à verbis of verbs: ut
as, conjux a husband or wife,
iudex a judge, vindex a reven-
ger, opifex a workman, & and
aruspex a soothsayer.

Adjectiva adjectives ha-
bentia having unam
vocem one termination duntax-
at only: ut as, foelix happy, au-
dax bold retinent keep omne ge-
nus every gender sub una in one
ending. Si if cadant they fall sub
geminâ voce under a double ter-
mination: velut as, omnis &
and omne all vox prior the for-
mer word est is commune the
commune duum of two, vox al-
tera the second neutrum the neu-
ter. At but si if variant they
vary tres voces three endings:
ut as, sacer, sacra, sacrum, holy,
vox prima the first word est is
mas masculine, altera the second,
foemina feminine, tertia the
third neutrum neuter. At but
sunt there are nouns quæ which
vocares you may call propè in a
manner substantiva substantives
flexu

flexu by declining, tamen notwithstanding reperta they are found adjectiva adjectives natura by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener waxing out of kind, uber plentiful, & and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes a companion, atque and superstes one that overlieth, cum paucis aliis with few others quæ which lectio iusta diligent reading docebit will teach. Hæc these nouns gaudent adsciscere sibi will have proprium quendam flexum a certain proper declining, campester of the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famous, celer swift, atque and saluber wholesome. Junge add pedester belonging to a footman, equester belonging to a horseman & and acer sharp; Junge add paluster belonging to a marsh, ac and alacer chearfull, sylvester belonging to a wood: at but sic thus tu thou variabis shalt decline hæc these nouns, hic celer in the masculine gender, hæc celeris in the feminine, neutro in the neuter hoc celere; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus, hic atque hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursus again hoc celere, est tibi neutrum is the neuter gender.

De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho. Robinson.



Unto let these nouns be Heteroclitæ Heteroclitæ quæ which variant do vary genus gender aut or flexum declension, quæcunque and whatsoever deficient do want superantive or have overmuch novato ritu after a new order.

Cernis thou seest hæc these variantia changing genus gender ac and partim partly flexum declension: Pergamus, infœlix urbs the unhappy City Trœum of the Trojans gignit maketh Pergama. Quod which

thing ipsa the word it self suppellex household-stuff facit doth, nisi except careat it want plurali the plural number. Singula these being singular gaudent feminineis are feminines, pluralia being plural neutris neuters. Prior numerus the singular number dat giveth his to these nouns genus neutrum the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter: Rastrum a rake cum with freno a bridle, filum thread, simul atque and also capistrum a headstall: item also Argos a

town in Greece, & and coelum
heaven singula being singulars
sunt are neutra neuters : sed but
audi mark, vocitabis thou shalt
call coelos & Argos in the plu-
ral number duntaxat only mas-
cula masculines : sed but fræna
neuter & and frænos masculine,
quo pacto after which sort &
also formant they form cætera
the rest. Nundinum a fair &
hinc and also epulum a banquet,
quibus unto which addito add
thou balneum a bath: & and
hæc these sunt are neutra neuters
quidem indeed primo in the sin-
gular number, ritè by custom
muliebria feminines secundo in
the plural. Constat it is certain
Juvenalem habere that Juvenal
bath balnea baths plurali in the
plural. Hæc these nouns singula-
ria being singulars dantur mari-
bus are masculines, plurima be-
ing plurals neutris neuters, Mæ-
nalus a hill in Arcadia, atque
and sacer mons the sacred moun-
tain Dindymus the hill Ida by
Troy, Ismarus a mountain in
Thracia atque and Tartara bell,
Taygetus an hill in Lacedæmo-
nia, sic so Tænara a promontory
in Laconia, Maslica a mountain
in Campania, & and altus Gar-
garius the top of the high hill Ida.
At but alter numerus the plural
number dabit will give his to

these nouns utrumq; genus both
genders, sibilus an hissing atq;
and jocus sport, locus a place, &
and Campanus avernus a Lake
of Campania in Italy.

Propago the remnant quæ
which sequitur followeth est is
manca maimed numero in num-
ber casûve or in case.

Vocabis thou shalt call
these nouns Aptôta, quæ
which variant alter nullum ca-
sum no case: ut as, fas right, nil
nothing, nihil nothing, instar like
& and multa many in u simul i
in u and i: ut as, hæc these sunt
be que both cornu a horn que
and genu a knee, sic so gummi
gum, frugi thrify, sic so tempe
a very fair field in Thessalia,
tot so many, quot how many, &
and omnes numeros all nouns
of number à tribus from three
ad centum to a hundred.

Que and nomen a noun est
is Monoptoton, cui to
which vox una one word cadit
happeneeth: ceu as, noctu by
night, natu by birth, jussu by bid-
ding, injussu without bidding, si-
mul also astu by craft. promptu
with speed, permissu by suffe-
rance: legimus we read astus
plurali in the plural number:
legimus we read inficias a de-
nial, sed but vox ipsa that word
est is sola only reperta found.

Sunt

Sunt these be diptôta, quibus *to which* duplex flexura a double declining remanſit remaineth; ut *as*, fors hap dabit *will give*, forte ſexto in the ablative caſe: quoq; alſo ſpontis of his own accord ſponte. Sic ſo plus more habet hath pluris, repetundarum of bribery, repetundis, & and jugeris of an acre dat giveth jugere ſexto in the ablative caſe; autem but verberis of a ſtripe verberere, quoque alſo ſuppetiæ aid dant maketh ſuppetias quarto in the accuſative caſe. Tantundem *as much* dat giveth tantidem, ſimul alſo impetis of violence dat giveth hoc impete: junde add vicem by turn ſexto in the ablative caſe vice; nec neither lego do I read plura more. Hæc quatuor theſe four verberis of a ſtripe, atque and vicem by turn, ſic ſo plus more cum with jugere an acre tenere have kept cunctos caſus all their caſes numero ſecundo in the plural number.

Vocantur they are called triptôta, quibus where- in inflectis thou doſt decline tres caſus three caſes: ut *as*, precis prayer atque and precem, & and blandus a kind man petit amicam woes his love prece by intreaty: ſic in like manner legis thou readeſt, opis eſt noſtræ it

is in our power, fer opem help thou, atque and dignus worthy ope of help. At but frugis of fruit tantum only caret wants recto the nominative caſe, & alſo ditionis of title: vis force eſt is vox integra a perfect word, niſi except forte perhaps dativus the dative caſe deſit be wanting: prior numerus the ſingular number mutilus is imperfect omnibus his in all theſe, alter the plural integer is whole. Quæ referunt relatives: ut *as*, qui which: quæ percontantur interrogatives, ut *as*, ecquis who: & and quæ distribuunt diſtributives, ut *as*, nullus none, neuter neither of the two, & and omnis all: Infinita nouns indefinite ſolent are wont jungi to be joyned his to theſe, ut *as*, quilibet every one, alter another. Hæc theſe ſæpe often carent do want quinto caſu the vocative caſe: & and pronomina the pronouns præter except hæc quatuor theſe four infra following; noſter ours, noſtras of our country, meus mine, & and tu thou. Notes you may obſerve propria cuncta all proper names quibus eſt which have natura coercens a reſtraining nature, nè fuerint that they ſhall not be plurima plurals: ut *as*, Mars the heatheniſh God of Bayle, Cato

the name of a wise man in Rome,
Gallia France, Roma Rome, I-
da an hill by Troy, Tagus a river
in Portugal, Lælaps a dog's
name, Parnassus an hill in Pho-
ciæ, que and Bucephalus the
horse of Alexander the Great.
Dabis thou shalt give his to
these frumenta bread corn, pen-
sa tow or wool on a distaff, her-
bas herbs, uda moist things, me-
talla metals, in quibus in which
ipse requiras thou mayest search
quæ what sunt are placita the
pleasures Authorum of Authors.
Est there is a time ubi when
hæc these retinent keep pluram
the plural number: Est
there is a time also ubi when
spernunt they have it not.

Hordea barley, farra bread-
corn; forum a market,
mel honey, mulsum wine mingled
with honey, defruta wine sodden
till the third part is boiled away,
que and thus frankincense, plu-
ralia being plurals servant keep
tantum only tres similes voces
three like cases. Hesperus the
evening star, & and vesper the
evening, pontus the sea que and
limus mud que and finus dung:
sic so penus all victuals meat
and drink, & and sanguis blood,
sic so æther the skie, nemo no
body: Sed but ista mascula
these masculine vix sunt exce-

dentia scarcely exceed numerum
primum the singular number.

Singula these singulars scē-
minei generis of the femi-
nine gender, raro seldom plura-
lia are plurals: pubes ripeness of
age, atq; and salus health: sic so
talio like for like, cum with in-
dole towardness, tussis a cough,
pix pitch, humus the ground atq;
and lues the murrain, sitis thirst
& and fuga a flying away, jun-
ge add quietem rest; sic so
cholera cholera atq; and fames
hunger, que and bilis me an-
choly, senectus old age, juvenus
youth. Sed but tamen yet hæc
these nouns soboles an offspring,
labes a spot, ut as & also omnia
all quintæ of the fifth declension
sæpe often tenebunt will keep
plurali in the plural number
tres similes casus three like ca-
ses: excipe except res a thing,
species a kind, facies a face,
que and acies an edge, que and
dies a day, quas voces w ich
words licet may esse be totas
whole secundo numero in the
plural number. Solent they are
wont necesse to add istis to these
multa muliebria many femi-
nines: ut as hæc these sunt
are stultitia foolishness, invidia
envy, & and sapientia wisdom,
desidia sloth, atque and innum-
eræ voces innumerable words.

id genus of that sort, quas which lectio reading præbet yieldeth; quam præfixam tibi which set before thee collige gather together, ceu as, certum filum a sure guiding thread. Adde put rarius very seldom secundum numerum the plural number his to these nouns, sed but yet quandoque sometimes.

Nec neither licet may we deferre give secundum numerum the plural number his neutris to these neuters, delictum the thing wherein we delight, senium old age, lethum death que and coenum dirt que and salum the sea: Sic so barathrum a place taken for Hell, virus poyson, vitrum glass, que and viscum birdlime, que and penum provision of victuals, iustitium vacation or out of term, nihilum nothing, ver the spring, lac milk, gluten glue, simul also halec an herring, adde add gelu frost, solium a seat of state, or throne, jubar the Sun-beam: hic here quoque also ponas thou mayest put multa talia many such quæ which si if observes thou observest occurrent will come tibi legenti to thee as thou readest.

Mascula these masculines sunt are contenta contented tantum only numero se-

cundo with the plural number, Manes spirits, Majores Ancestors, cancelli lattices, liberi children & and antes the uttermost rank of Vines, menses profluvium womens monthly flow-ers, lemures hobgoblins, fasti a register of things of the year, atque and minores posterity, cum when natales assignant signify genus a stock, adde add Penates the heathenish household Gods, & and loca places plurali in the plural number, quales such as be que both Gabii a City in Italy, que and Locri people of Locris, & and quæcunq; whatsoever legas thou readest passim in any place similis rationis of the like sort.

Hæc these nouns sunt are foeminei generis of the feminine gender, que and numeri secundi the plural number: exuviae things which are put off phaleræ horse-trappings, que and grates thanks, manubiæ spoils taken in war, & and Idus the Ides of a month, antix forelocks, & and Induciæ a truce, simul also que both, insidiæ lying in wait, que and minæ threatnings, excubiæ watch and ward, nonæ the nones of a month, nugæ trifles que and tricæ trifling gewgaws, calendæ the Kalends, quisquilix the sweeping and refuse of things, ther-

mæ baths, cunæ the cradle of infants, diræ cursings, que and exequiæ solemnities at burials, inferiæ heathenish sacrifices done to spirits: & and ferix holy days, sic so que both primitiæ the first fruits, que and plagæ signantes signifying retia nets, & and valvæ folding doors que and divitiæ riches: nuptiæ marriages, item & and also lactes the small guts; addantur let there be added Thebæ the City of Thebes & and Athenæ Athens: quod genus of which sort invenias thou mayest find & also plura nomina more names locorum of places.

HÆc neutra these neuters leguntur are read plural in the plural number, rariùs very seldom primo in the singular: mœnia the walls of a City, cum with tesquis rough places, præcordia the midriff, castra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, arma weapons, mapalia outrages; sic so bellaria junkets, munia a duty, castra a camp or tent; funus a funeral petit requireth justa ceremonies & and virgo a maid petit requireth sponsalia betrothing; disertus an eloquent man amat loveth rostra a pulpit; que and pueri children gestant carry crepundia rattles to play withal; que

and infantes infants colunt love cunabula cradles; augur the soothsayer consulit asketh counsel of exta the entrails, & and absolvens finishing recantat muttereth effata prayers superis to the imagined gods: festa the feasts deùm of the heathenish gods, ceu as, Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus, poterunt may jungi be joyned. Quod si if then leges thou readest plura more, licet reponas thou mayest put them quoque also hâc classe in this rule.

HÆc these nouns imitantia imitating varias formas divers forms, quasi luxuriant do as it were exceed, nam for tonitrus tonitrûq; thunder variant do vary & both genus their gender & and vocem termination: sic so clypeus clypeum a buckler, baculus, baculum atque and bacillum a staff, sensus a sense & and hoc sensum the conceit of the mind, tignus que and tignum a rafter, tapetum atque and tapete, tapes tapestry, punctus que and punctum a point, sinapi mustard seed, quod which mutans changing genus his gender fertur is called scelerata sinapis biting mustard; sinus & and hoc sinum vas lactis a milking bowl or a milk pail, menda que

que and mendum a fault, viscus & and hoc viscum bird-time, sic so cornu a horn & and flexile cornum the bending horn: at but Lucanus Lucan ait saith, tibi cura have a care cornus sinistra of the left wing of the Army: eventus simul also eventum an event. Sed but quid moror why stay I listis in these? Lectio the reading doctorum of learned Author's ministrat as-forderth tibi unto thee talia mille a thousand such.

SED but præterea farther Squædam Græca some Greek nouns sunt tibi notanda are to be noted of thee, quæ which peperere have brought forth fœtum Latinum a new Latin word quarto casu in the accusative case, nam for panther a panther creat maketh panthera in the accusative case: que and crater a standing piece cratera; cassis an helmet habet hath cassida; sed but & also æther the skie fundit maketh æthera: hinc hence venit cometh cratera a standing piece, æthera the skie venit cometh: sic even so cassida magna a great helmet tegit covereth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari be tamed.

RECTUS the nominative case vertitur is varied his in

these, sensus the signification manet remaineth, & and unum genus one gender: gibbus & huc gibber a hump in ones back, cucumis cucumber a cucumber, stipis & stipis wages, sic so cinis atq; and ciner ashes, vomis vomer a plowshare, scobis & and scobs saw dust or pin dust: Item also pulvis pulver dust, pubes puber ripeness of age: quibus to which addes thou shalt add quæ nouns which pariunt bring forth or & os, honos honour & and labor labour, arbor a tree que and ador wheat. Et also his thou shalt add to these, apes & and apis a bee, plebs plebis the common people: quoq; also sunt there are multa many accepta received à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double form: ut as delphin delphinus a dolphin, & and hic elephas elephantus an elephant: sic so congrus conger a conger: sic so Meleagrus Meleager a man's name; item also Teucrus Teucer a King of Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt add huc hither cætera cuncta all others quæ which par ratio the like reason & and lectio casta diligent reading dederint shall give tibi unto thee.

HÆc these simul together sunt are & both quarti flexis of the fourth declension atq; and secundi the second, enim for laurus a laurel tree facit maketh genitivo in the genitive case lauri & laurus, sic so quercus an Oak, pinus a pine, ficus pro fructu for a fig, ac and arbore a fig-tree, sic so colus a distaff, atq; and penus provision of victuals, cornus quando when arbor habetur it is taken for a cornel tree, sic so lacus a lake, atq; and domus an house, licet although hæc these nec recurant be not to be found ubique in every case. Quoque also leges thou shalt read plura more his than these quæ which jure by right, relinquo thou mayst leave prisca to old authors.

ET and sunt there are multa adjectiva many adjectives quæ which luxuriant abound noranda to be noted; sed but imprimis first of all quot as many as & also hæc nomina these nouns tibi fundunt do bring forth: arma weapons, jugum a yoke, nervus a sinew, somnus sleep, que and clivus the steep side of an hill, que and animus a mind, & and quot as many as, limus mud habet bath, quot as many as froehum a bridle & and cera wax, bacillum a staff: à quibus of which formes thou mayest form us simul is both us and is, ut as, inermis inermis unweaponed. At but hilarus merry est is rarius very rare, hilaris est is vox a word bene nota well known.

As in Præsentī construed.



AS the termination as, in præsentī in the present tense format formeth perfectum the preterperfect tense, in vi: ut as, no nas to swim navi, vocito vocitas to call often vocitavi: deme except lavo to wash lavi, juvo to help juvi, que ad nexo to knit nexui, & and co to cut quod which maketh cecui, neco to kill quod which

maketh necui, verbum the verb mico to shine quod which maketh micui, plico to fold quod which maketh plicui, frico to rub quod which dat giveth, fricui. Sic so domo to make tame quod which makes domui, tonno quod which makes tonui, verbum the verb sono to sound quod which makes sonui, crepo to give a crack quod which maketh crepui, veto to forbid

forbid. quod which dat giveth
vetui, atq; and cubo to lie down
cabui, hæc these words raro for-
mantur are seldom formed in a-
vi, Do das to give ritè by right
dedi: sto stas to stand vult will
formare form steti.

ES the termination es, in
 præsentī in the present
 tense format formeth perfectum
 the preterperfect tense dans gi-
 ving ui: ut as, nigreo nigres to
 wax black nigrui, excipe except
 jubec to command jussi, sorbeo
 to sup any liquid thing habet
 hath sorbui, quoq; also sorpsi,
 mulceo to asswage mulsi, luceo
 to shine vult will have luxi, se-
 deo to sit sedi, que and video to
 see vult will have vidi: sed but
 prandeo to dine prandi, strideo
 to make a noise stridi, suadeo to
 counsel suasi, rideo to laugh ri-
 si, & and ardeo to burn habet
 hath arsi. Syllaba prima the first
 syllable geminatur is doubled his
 quatuor in these four infra fol-
 lowing; namq; for pendeo to
 hang pependi, que and mordeo
 to bite vult will habere have
 morordi, spondeo to promise
 freely or betroth spospondi, que
 and tondeo to clip or shear vult
 will have totondi. Si is l vel r l
 or r stet stand ante before geo,
 geo vertitur is turned in si into
 si: ut as, urgeo to urge ursi,

mulgeo to milk mulsi, dat is gi-
 veth quoq; also mulxi, frigeo to
 be cold frixi, lugeo to lament
 luxi, & and augeo to encrease
 habet hath auxi. Fleo fles to
 weep dat giveth flevi: leo les to
 anoint levi, que and natum the
 compound inde thereof deleo to
 blot out delevi: pleo ples to fill
 plevi, neo to spin nevi. Mani-
 formatur is formed à of maneo
 to tarry, torqueo to wrest tor-
 si, hareo to stick fast vult will
 have haxi. Veo fit is made vi,
 ut as, ferveo to be hot servi,
 niveo to wink or beckon, & and
 satum the compound inde thereof
 conniveo to wink with the eye
 poscit requireth nivi & nixi,
 cieo to trouble civi, que and vieo
 to bind vievi.

Tertia the third conjugati-
 on formabit will form
 præteritum the preterperfect
 tense: ut as, manifestum is ma-
 nifest hinc here. Bo fit is made bi
 ut as, lambo to lick lambi: ex-
 cipe except, scribo to write scri-
 psi, & and nubo to be married
 nupsi: antiquum the old ver-
 cumbo to lie down dat giveth
 cubui. Co fit is made ci, ut as,
 vinco to overcome vici, parco to
 spare vult will have peperci &
 and parsi, dico to say dixi, quoq;
 also duco to lead duxi. Dico
 is made di, ut as, mando to en-
 mand

mandi : sed but scindo to cut
 dat giveth scidi, findo to cleave
 fidi, fundo to pour out fudi, que
 and tundo to knock tutudi, pen-
 do to weigh pependi, tendo to
 bend tetendi, pedo to break wind
 backward pepedi : Junge joyn
 thou, cado to fall cecidi, cædo
 pro verberō to beat cecidi. Cedo
 pro discedere to depart sive or
 locum dare to give place cessi,
 vado to go, rado to shave, lædo
 to hurt, ludo to play, divido to
 divide, trudo to thrust, claudio
 to shut, plaudo to clap hands for
 joy, rodo to gnaw, ex of do the
 termination do semper always
 faciunt make si. Go fit is made
 xi, ut as, jungo to joyn junxi,
 sed but r the letter r ante before
 go vult will have si : ut as, spar-
 go to sprinkle sparsi, lego to read
 legi & and ago to do facit ma-
 keth egi, tango to touch dat gi-
 veth tetigi, pungo to prick pun-
 xi que and pupugi, frango to
 break dat giveth fregi ; cum
 when pango signat significeth pa-
 cisci to make a covenant vult it
 will have pepigi, pro jungo to
 joyn pegi, pro cano to sing pan-
 xi. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as, tra-
 ho to draw traxi docet teacheth,
 & and veho to carry vexi. Lo
 fit is made ui, ceu as, colo to
 worship colui, excipe except
 fallo to sing cum p with p, &

and fallo to season with salt sine
 p without p, nam for utrumque
 both format form falli : vello
 to pluck up dat giveth velli,
 quoque also vulsi, fallo to de-
 ceive fefelli, cello pro frango
 to break ceculi, que and pellic
 to drive out pepuli. Mo fit is
 made ui, ceu as, vomo to vomit
 vomui, sed but emo to buy facit
 maketh emi, como to kemb pe-
 tit requireth compsi, promo to
 draw out prompsi. Adjice add
 thou demo to take away quod
 which format formeth dempsi,
 sumo to take sumpsi, premo to
 press pressi. No fit is made vi,
 ceu as, sino to suffer sivi, excipe
 except temno to condemn tempsi,
 sterno to strew dat giveth stra-
 vi, sperno to despise spreui, lino
 to smear over levi, interdum
 sometimes lini & livi : quoque
 also cerno to discern crevi. Giga-
 no to get, pono to put, cano to
 sing dant give genui, posui, ce-
 cini. Po fit is made psi, ut as
 scalpo to scratch scalpui, excipe
 except rumpo to break rupi, &
 and strepo to make a noise with
 hands and feet quod which for-
 mat formeth strepui, crepo to
 give a crack quod which dat gi-
 veth crepui. Quo fit is made
 qui, ut as, linquo to leave liqui,
 demito except coquo to seeth
 coxi. Ro fit is made vi, ceu as,

sero pro planto to plant & and
 semino to sow sevi, quod which
 mutans changing significatum
 the signification dat giveth me-
 lius better serui, verro to brush
 vult will have verri & versi, u-
 ro to burn ulli, gero to bear gelli,
 quæro to seek quæsi, tero to
 wear trivi, curro to run cucur-
 ri. So formabit will form sivi,
 velut as, accerso to go to call, ar-
 cesso the same, laceſso to revile,
 atque and incesso to provoke one
 in speech : Sed but tolle except
 capesso to take capeſsi, quodque
 which also facit maketh capeſsi-
 vi, atq; and faceſso to go about
 to do faceſsi; sic so viso to go to
 see visi, sed but pinſo to bake
 habebit will have pinſui. Sco fit
 is made vi, ut as, pascō to feed
 pavi, posco to require vult will
 have poposci, discō to learn vult
 will formare form didici, qui-
 nisco to nod with the head quexi.
 To fit is made ti, ut as, verto
 to turn verti, sed but notetur
 activum sisto let this verb active
 sisto be marked pro facio stare
 to make to stand, nam for dat it
 giveth jure by right stiti; mit-
 to to send dat giveth misi, peto
 to ask petii sive or petivi, sterto
 to snort habet bath stertui, me-
 to to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit
 is made exi, ut as, flecto to bend
 flexi, pecto to kemb pexui, ha-

betque and it bath pexi, etiam
 also necto to knit dat giveth
 nexui, habet it bath quoque also
 nexi. Vo fit is made vi : ut as,
 volvo to roll volvi, excipe ex-
 cept vivo to live vixi : ut as,
 nexo to knit habet bath nexui,
 sic so texo to weave, habebit
 will have texui. Cio fit is made
 ci, ut as, facio to do feci, quo-
 que also jacio to cast jeci : anti-
 quum the old verb lacio to allure
 or entice lexi, quoq; also specio
 to see spexi. Dio fit is made di :
 ut as, fodio to dig fodi. Gio
 gi, ceu as, fugio to fly fugi. Pio
 fit is made pi, ut as, capio to
 take cepi, excipe except cupio
 to covet pivi, & and rapio to
 snatch, rapui, sapio to be wise
 sapui, atque and sapivi. Rio fit
 is made ri, ut as, pario to bring
 forth young peperī. Tio fit ge-
 minans doubling s, ut as, quatio
 to shake quassi, quod the which
 vix scarcely reperitur is found
 in usu in use. Denique lastly,
 ūio fit is made ūi, ut as statuo
 to appoint statui, pluo to rain
 format formeth pluvi, sive et
 plui; sed but struo to build
 struxi, fluo to flow, fluxi.

Quartā the fourth conjugation
 dat giveth is in the
 second person, ūi in the preter-
 perfect tense, ut as, scio scis
 know monstrat tibi sheweth

vi: excipias *except* venio to come dans *giving* veni, cambio to exchange campsi, raucio to be hoarse rauſi, farcio to stuff farſi, larcio to patch farſi, ſepio to hedge ſepſi, ſentio to perceive ſenſi, fulcio to underprop fulſi, item alſo haurio to draw hauſi, ſancio to eſtabliſh ſanxi, vincio to bind vinxī, ſalio pro ſalto to leap ſalui, & and amicio to cloath dat giveth amicui: utemur we ſhall uſe parcius ſeldom cambivi I have exchanged, haurivi I have drawn, amicivi I have cloathed, ſepivi I have hedged, ſanxivi I have eſtabliſht, larcivi I have patched, atque and ſalivi I have leaped.

Simplex the ſimple verb & and compositum the compound dat giveth idem præteritum the ſame preterperfect tenſe, ut as, docui I have taught, edocui I have taught perfectly, monſtrat ſheweth: Sed but ſyllaba the ſyllable quam which ſimplex the ſimple verb ſemper geminat both always double non geminatur is not doubled compoſto in the compound, præterquam except his tribus in theſe three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, atque and ritè creatis in verbs lightly compounded à of do to give, diſco to learn, ſto to ſtand,

poſco to require. Compositum the compound à of plico to ſold, cum ſub with this præpoſition ſub, vel or nomine a noun: ut as, iſta theſe, ſupplico to beſeech, multiplico to multiply, gaudent rejoyce formare to form plicavi, applico to apply, complico to ſold up, replico to unfold & and explico to declare ui vel in avi do make ui or avi. Quamvis although ſimplex the ſimple verb oleo to ſavour or ſmell vult will have olui, tamen nevertheleſs quodvis compositum every compound inde thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi; at but redolet to caſt a ſtrong ſmell ſequitur doth follow formam the form ſimpllcis of the ſimple verb, que and ſubolet to ſmell a little. Omnia compoſita all the compounds à of punſgo to prick formabunt will form punxi, unum one repungo to prick again vult will have pupugi, interdumq; and ſometimes repunxi. Natum the compound à of do to give, quando when eſt it is inflectio tertia the third conjugation: ut as, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to ſet forth, dedo to yield, reddo to reſtore, perdo to loſe, abdo to hide vel or obdo to thruſt againſt, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliver, prodo to be ra, vendo to ſell

sell didi : at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi. Natum the compound à of sto stas to stand habebit will have stiti.

S*i if verba hæc simplicia these simple verbs componantur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense præteritique and of the præterperfect tense in e into e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que and pario to bring forth young, cujus whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give peri, sed but cætera the rest perui, velut as hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pasco to feed pavi, notentur hæc duo composita let these two compounds be marked habere to have pescui, tantum only compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture : cætera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.*

H*æc these habeo to have, lateo to lie hid, falio to*

leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, lædo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quæro to seek, cædo cecidi to beat, tango to touch, egeo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapio to snatch, si if componantur they be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i, ut as, rapio to snatch rapui, eripio to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound à of cano to sing dat giveth præteritum the præterperfect tense per ui by ui, ceu as, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveth concinui. Sic even so displiceo to displease à of placeo to please : sed but hæc duo these two complaceo to please well cum with per placeo to please very much, bene servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple verb. Ista quatuor composita these four compounds à of pango to joyn, retinent a keep a, depango to plant, oppango to joyn, circum-pango to fasten about, atque and repango to set. Ista quatuor these four compounds à of maneo mansi to tarry dant give minui, præmineo to excel others, emineo to appear before others, cum with promineo to hang

hang out in sight, que and im-
mineo to hang over: at but cæ-
tera the rest servabunt will keep
formam the form simplicis ver-
bi of the simple verb. Composita
the compounds à of icalpo to
scratch, calco to tread upon, sal-
to to leap or dance, mutant do
change a per u a into u, excul-
po to carve or engrave, inculco
often to repeat, resulto to re-
bound, demonstrant shew id
that tibi to thee. Composita the
compounds à of claudio to shut,
quatio to shake, lavo to wash,
rejiciunt a cast away a, à of
claudio to shut docet sheweth id
that, occludo to shut fast, exclu-
do to shut out: que and à of
quatio to shake, percutio to
smite, excutio to smite out: Na-
ta the compounds à of lavo to
wash, proluo to wash much,
diluo to purge with washing.

SI if componas thou dost
compound hæc these verbs,
ago to do, emo to buy, sedeo to
sit, rego to rule, frango to break,
& and capio to take, jacio to
cast, lacio to allure or entice, spe-
cio to behold, premo to press
semper always sibi mutant they
change vocalem primam the
first vowel præsentis of the pre-
sent tense in i into i, nunquam
never præteriti of the preterper-
fect tense, ceu as, frango to

break, refringo to break open re-
fregi: incipio to begin incepti,
à of capio to take. Sed but pau-
ca notentur let a few be mark-
ed, namque for perago to finish
sequitur doth follow suum sim-
plex his simple, que and also sa-
tago to be busie or to do with
speed, atq; and ab of ago to do,
dego to live dat giveth degi, co-
go to compel coegi. Sic even so
a of rego to rule, pergo to go
forward perrexi, quoque also
surgo to arise vult will have
surrexi, mediâ syllabâ the mid-
dle syllable præsentis of the pre-
sent tense ademptâ being taken
away. Facio to do variat chan-
geth nil nothing nisi unless præ-
posito præeunte when a prepo-
sition goeth before: olfacio to
smell out docet teacheth id that
cum with calfacio to make hot
que and inficio to infect. Nata
the compounds à of lego to read,
te, per, præ, sub, trans, ad,
præeunte going before servant
do keep vocalem the vowel præ-
sentis of the present tense, cæte-
ra the rest mutant do change it
in i into i; de quibus of which
hæc these intelligo to understand,
diligo to love, negligo to neglect,
tantum only faciunt make præ-
teritum their preterperfect tense
lexi, omnia reliqua all the rest
legi.

Nunc *now* discas *thou mayst* learn *formare* to *form* *supinum* the *supine* ex *praeterito* of the *preterperfect* tense. Bi *format* sibi *formeth* tum in the *supine*, namque *for* sic *so* bibi to *drink* fit *is made* bibitum. Ci fit *is made* ctum, ut *as*, vici to *overcome* victum, & *and* ici to *smile* testatur *shews* that dans *giving* ictum, feci to *do* factum, quoque *also* jeci to *cast* jactum. Di fit *is made* sum, ut *as*, vidi to *see* visum; quædam *some* geminant *double* s: ut *as*, pandi to *open* passum, sedi to *fit* sessum; adde *add* thou scidi to *cut* quod *which* elat *giveth* scissum, atq; *and* fidi to *cleave* fissum, quoq; *also* fodi to *dig* fossum. Hic *here* etiam *also* advertas *thou mayest* mark quod *that* syllaba *prima* the *first* syllable quam *which* praeteritum the *preterperfect* tense, vult *geminari* *will* have *doubled*, non *geminatur* *is* not *doubled* *supinis* in the *supines*, que *and* totondi to *clip* or *shear* docet *teacheth* id *that* dans *giving* consum, atque *and* cecidi to *beat* quod *which* maketh caelum, & *and* cecidi to *fall* quod *which* dat *giveth* calum, atque *and* tetendi to *bend* quod *which* maketh tentum & centum, rutudi to *knock* runsum, atque *and* pepedi to *break* wind backward quod

which format *formeth* peditum; adde *add* thou dedi to *give* quod *which* jure by *right* vult *will* have datum. Gi fit *is made* ctum, ut *as*, legi to *read* lectum, pegi to *joyn* que *and* pepigi to *make* a *bargain* dat *giveth* pactum; fregi to *break* fractum, quoque *also* tetigi to *touch* tactum, egi to *do* actum, pupugi to *prick* punctum, fugi to *fly* dat *giveth* fugitum. Li fit *is made* sum, ut *as*, salli stans pro condio sale *signifying* to *season* with salt fallum, pepuli to *drive* out dat *giveth* pulsum, ceculi to *break* culsum, atque *and* fefelli to *deceive* fallum, velli to *pluck* up dat *giveth* vullum, quoque *also* tuli to *bear* habet *hath* latum. Mi, ni, pi, qui *these* *terminations* of the *preterperfect* tense sunt *are* made tum, velut *as*, manifestum *is* *manifest* hic *here*, emi to *buy* emptum, veni to *come* ventum, cecini à of *canto* to *sing* cantum, cepi à of *capio* to *take* dans *giving* captum, à of *coepio* to *begin* coeptum, rupi à of *rumpo* to *break* ruptum, quoque *also* liqui to *leave* lectum. Ri fit *is made* sum, ut *as*, verri to *brush* versum, excipe *except* peperi to *bring* forth young partum. Si fit *is made* sum, ut *as*, visi to *go* to *see* visum, tamen *notwithstanding* geminato

geminato *f* being doubled; *mis* to send formabit *will form* *mis*-*f*um, excipe except *fulsi* to underprop *fultum*, hausi to draw *haustum*, farsi to patch *fartum*, quoque also *farsi* to stuff *far*-*tum*, ussi to burn *ustum*, gessi to bear *gestum*, torfi to wreath *tor*-*tum* & and *tor*-*tum*, indulsi to make too much of one *requirit* *requireth* *indultum* *que* and *indulsum*. Pfi *fit* is made *ptum*, ut *as*, scripsi to write *scriptum*, excipe except *campsi* to exchange *campsum*. Ti *fit* is made *tum* *namque* for *statum* *fit* is made *commune* *common* *præteritò* to the *preterperfect* *tense*. *steti* à of *sto* to stand *que* and *stiti* à of *sisto* to make to stand: excipe except *verti* to turn *versum*. Vi *fit* is made *tum*, ut *as*, flavi to blow *flatum*, excipe except *pavi* to seed *pastum*, lavi to wash *dat* *giveth* *lotum*, interdum sometimes *lautum* *atque* and *lava*-*tum*, potavi to drink *facit* *maketh* *potum*, & and *interdum* sometimes *potatum*: Sed but *favi* to favour *fautum*, cavi to beware *cautum*: formes thou mayest form *rite* very well *satum* à of *sero* *sevi* to sow, *livi* to dawb or to smear over, *que* and also *lini* *dat* *giveth* *litum*, solvi à of *solvo* to loose *solutum*, vol-

vi à of *volvo* to roll *volutum* *singultivi* to sob *vult* *will have* *singultum*; *veneo* *venis* *veni*-*vi* to be sold, *venum*, *sepelivi* to bury *rite* by right *sepultum*. Quod a verb which *dat* *giveth* *ui*, *dat* *giveth* *itum*: ut *as*, *domui* to make tame *domitum*: excipe except *quodvis* *verbum* every verb in *uo*, quia because *semper* always *formabit* *it* *will* *form* *ui* in *utum*, ut *as*, *exui* to put off *exutum*, *deme* except *ru* à of *ruo* to rush *dans* *giving* *ruitum*, *secui* to cut *vult* *will have* *sectum*, *necui* to kill *nectum*, *que* and *fricui* to rub *frictum*, *item* also *miscui* to mingle *mixtum*, *ac* and *amicui* to cloath *dat* *giveth* *amictum*, *torrui* to roast *habet* *hath* *tostum*, *docui* to teach *doctum*, *que* and *tenui* to hold *tentum*, *consului* to give or ask counsel *consultum*, *alui* to feed *altum* *que* and *alium*. Sic so *salui* to leap *saltum*, *colui* to worship *quoq;* also *occului* to hide *cultum*, *pinsui* to bake *habet* *hath* *pistum*, *rapui* to snatch *raptum*; *que* and *serui* à of *sero* to plant *vult* *will have* *sertum*, sic quoq; so also *texui* to weave *habet* *hath* *textum*: Sed but *hæc* these mutant do change *ui* in *sum* *ui* into *sum*, *nam* for *censeo* to think *ensum*, *cellui* to break *habet* *hath* *cellum*, *meto* *mes-*

ui

fui *to reap* habet *ha'b* quoque *also* messum, item *and* nexui *to knit* nexum, sic quoque *so also* pexui *to kemb* habet *hath* pexum, patui *to lie open* dat *giveth* passum, carui *to want* cassum *que and* caritum. Xi fit *is made* tum, ut *as*, vinxi *to bind* vincitum: quinque *five* abjiciunt *n* cast away *n*; nam *for* finxi *to feign* fictum, minxi *to make water* mictum, quoq; *also* pinxi *to paint* dat *giveth* pictum, strinxi *to strain* strictum, quoque *also* rinxi *to grin* vult *will* have rictum. Flexi *to bend*, plexi *to punish*, fixi *to fasten* dant *give* xum, & *and* fluo *to flow* fluxum.

QUodque compositum supinum every compound *supine* formatur *is formed* ut *as* simplex *the simple*, quamvis *although* non stet *there be* not semper *always* eadem syllaba *the same syllable* utrique *in them* both: composita *the compounds* à of tuncsum *to knock* demptâ *n* *being taken away* tulum: à of ruitum *to rush*, i mediâ demptâ *the middle letter i* *being taken away* fit *is made*, rutum; & *and* quoq; *also* à of saltum *to dance* sultum: compôsta *the compounds* à of sero *to sow* dant *give* situm, quando *when* format *it formeth* satum. Hæc *these*

supines captum *to take*, factum *to do*, jactum *to cast*, raptum *to snatch*, mutant *do change* a per e a into e, & *and* cantum *to sing*, partum *to bring forth*, sparium *to sprinkle*, carptum *to crop*, or pluck up, quoq; *also* fartum *to stuff*, Verbum *the verb* edo *to eat* compositum *being compounded* non facit *maketh not* estum sed *but* esum, unum *one* compound comedo *to eat up*, duntaxat *only* formabit *will form* utrumque *both*. Duo *two* compounds à of nosco *to know*, cognitum *to know*, & *and* agnitum *to know by some token*, tantum *only* habentur *are but* in usê, cætera *the rest* dant *give* notum: nescitum est *is* jam *now* in nullo usu *in no use*.

VERBA in or verbs ending *in or* admittunt *take* Præteritum a præterperfect tense ex posteriore supino *from their latter supine*, u verso u *being turned* per us into as, & *and* sum vel fui consociato *being joined thereunto*, ut *as*, à of lectu lectus sum vel fui. At *but* horum *of these verbs* nunc *sometimes* est *is* deponens a deponent, nunc *sometimes* est *is* commune a commune *notandum to be noted*. Nam *for* labor *to slide* lapsus, patior *to endure* dat *giveth* passus, & *and* nata *eius* *his*

compounds, ut as, compator to
suffer alike compassus, que and
perpetior to suffer thoroughly for-
mans forming perpeffus; fateor
to grant quod which maketh fal-
sus & and nata the compounds
inde thereof: ut as, confiteor to
confess confessus, que and diffi-
teor to deny formans forming
diffessus: gradior to go by steps
dat giveth gressus & and nata
the compounds inde thereof, ut
as, digredior to turn aside di-
gressus. Junge add thou fatiscor
to be weary fessus sum, metior
to measure mensus sum, & and
utor to use usus, ordior pro
texo to weave dat giveth ordi-
tus, pro incepto to begin orsus,
nitior to endeavour nilus vel or
nixus sum, & and ulciscor to
revenge ultus: simul also irascor
to be angry iratus, atq; and re-
or to suppose ratus sum, oblivif-
cor to forget vult will have
oblitus sum; fruor to enjoy op-
at maketh fructus vel fruitus,
Junge add thou misereri to have
misereris miseratus. Tuor to see & and
tueor to defend non vult will
not have tutus, sed but tuitus
sum, quamvis although & both
tutum & and tuitum sit be su-
pinum the supine utriq; to them
both: adde add thou locutus à
loquor to speak & and adde
add thou secutus à of sequor to

follow: experior to try facit
maketh expertus, paciscor to
make a bargain gaudet rejoiceth
formare to form pactus sum,
nanciscor to get nactus, apiscor
to obtain quod which est is ver-
bum vetus an old verb aptus
sum, unde from whence adipif-
cor to get adeptus. Junge add
thou queror to complain que-
stus, Junge add thou proficiscor
to go forwards profectus, ex-
pergiscor to awake experre-
ctus sum; & and quoque also
hæc these comminiscor to de-
vise commentus, nascor to be
born natus, que and morior to
die mortuus, atq; and orior to
rise quod which facit maketh
præteritum the preterperfect
tense ortus.

HÆ C these verbs habent
have præteritum the pre-
terperfect tense activæ vocis of
the active voice & and passivæ
the passive, cœno to sup format
tibi formeth cœnavi & cœna-
tus sum, juro to swear juravi &
juratus sum, que and poto to
drink potavi & potus, titubo to
stumble titubavi vel or tituba-
tus. Sic so careo to want carui
& cassus sum, prandeo to dine
prandi & pransus, pateo to lie
open patui & passus, que and pla-
ceo to please dat giveth placui &
placitus, luesco to accustom lue-

vi atque *and* suetus, veneo pro
 vendor *to be sold* venivi & veni-
 ditus sum, nubo *to be married*
 nupsi nuptaq; sum, mereor to
deserve, meritus sum, vel or me-
 rui. Adde add thou libet it
contenteth or liketh libuit libi-
 tum, & *and* adde add thou licet
it may quod *which* maketh li-
 cuit licitum, tædet it *irketh*
 quod *which* dat *giverth* tæduit
 & *and* pertæsum, adde add thou
 pudet it *shameeth* faciens *making*
 puduit, que *and* pudicum, atq;
and piget it *irketh* quod *which*
 format tibi *formeth* piguit, que
 and pigitum.

Neuter-passivum a verb
 neuter passive sic *thus* for-
 mat tibi *formeth* præteritum
 huius præterperfecti tense, gaudeo *to*
be glad gavissus sum, fido *to* trust
 fissus, & *and* audeo *to be bold*
 ausus sum, fio *to be made* factus,
 soleo *to be wont* solitus sum,
 Moereo *to be sad* mœstus sum:
 sed but habetur it *is accounted*
 nomen a noun Phocæ by the
 Grammarian Phocas.

Quædam verba certain
 verbs accipiunt take
 præteritum the præterperfect
 tense aliundè of another. Incep-
 tivum a verb inceptive in sco,
 stans standing pro primario
 for the primitive verb adoptat
 taketh præteritum the præter-

perfecti tense ejusdem verbi of
 the same verb: ergo therefore
 tepesco to begin to be lukewarm
 vult will have tepui à of tepeo
 to be lukewarm, fervesco to be-
 gin to be hot fervi à of ferveo to
 be hot; cerno to behold vult will
 have vidi à of video to see, qua-
 tio to shake vult will have præ-
 teritum its præterperfecti tense
 concussi à of concutio to shake,
 que *and* ferio to smite percussi
 à of percutio to smite, meio to
 make water vult will have min-
 xi à of mingo to make water, si-
 do to pitch or alight vult will
 have sedi à of sedeo to sit, tollo
 to lift up sustuli à of iussero to
 bear & *and* sum to be fui à of
 fuo to be, & *and* fero to bear
 ritè rightly tuli à of tulo to
 bear: sisto tantum only pro
 stare to stand steti à of sto to
 stand, que *and* furo to be mad
 insanivi à of verbo a verb ejus-
 dem significati of the same sig-
 nification. Sic so vescor to eat
 medeor to heal, liquor to be
 melted, reminiscor to remember,
 poscunt require præteritum
 præterperfecti tense à of pascor to
 be fed, medicor to be healed,
 liquefio to be melted, recordor
 to remember.

Fugiant these want præ-
 teritum their præterperfecti
 tense, vergo to bend, ambigo to
 doubt

doubt, glisco to desire greatly, fatisco to chink, polleo to be able, nideo to shine: ad hæc to these are added inceptiva verbs inceptives; ut as, puero to begin to be a child, & and passiva passives quibus whose actives caruere have wanted supinis their supines; ut as, tremor to be feared, timeor to be feared: omnia meditativa all meditatives præter besides parvulario to bring forth, esurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servants do keep præteritum the præterperfect tense.

HÆ verba these verbs raro seldom aut or nunquam never retinebunt will keep supinum their supines: lambo to lick, mico micui to shine, ruo to bray like an ass, scabo to scum, parco peperci to spare, dispelco to drive beasts from pasture, posco to require, disco to learn, compesco to refrain, quiesco to nod with the head, dego to live ango to trouble, sugo to suck, lingo to lick with the tongue, ningo to snow que and itago to do with speed, or to be very busie, psallo to sing, volo to be willing, nolo to be unwilling, malo to be more willing, tremo to tremble, strideo to make a noise, fluido to make noise, flaveo to be yellow, li-

geo to be black and blue, avet to caver, paveo to fear, conniveo to wink with the eye, fervet to be hot. Compositum a compound à of nuo to nod with the head, ut as, renuo to refuse, à of cado to fall, ut as, incido to fall in; præter besides occido to fall down, quod which facit maketh occasum, que and recido to fall back, recalum. Respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to punish, metuo to fear, cluo to glister, frigeo to be cold, calveo to be bald, & and sterto to snort, timeo to fear. Sic so luceo to shine & and arceo to drive away, cujus whose composita compounds habent have erciturum. Sic so natum the compound à of gruo to cry like a crane; ut as, ingruo to invade Et and quæcunque whatsoever neutra neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in ui; exceptis these being excepted, oleo to smell, doleo to grieve, placeo to please, que and taceo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, & and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lie open, que and lateo to lie hid, & and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot; namque for hæc these gaudent supino have their supine.

The gender of common nouns of the third Declension is known by these rules.

ALL common nouns not increasing a syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender.

Except 1. These Masculines : natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis, collis, caulis, collis, follis, mensis and ensis, fustis, funis, panis, crinis and ignis, cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis and unguis, vermis, vectis, postis and axis : and the compounds of as a pound weight, which be like centussis.

2. Nouns in er : as pater, are masculines ; but linter is of the doubtful gender.

3. Nouns in (e) as mare, rete : and Greek nouns in (es) as coëthes, are neuters.

4. These are of the doubtful gender, Finis, clunis, testis, amnis, orbis, torquis, anguis.

5. These are of the commune gender, Sodalis, vates, extorris, paelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.

ALL common nouns of the third declension, encreasing one syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender : as, Vir-
tis virtutis : Pietas pietatis.

Except these words of one syllable which are masculines, sal, sol, ren, splen, vas vadis a surety, as, mas, bes, præ, glis a mouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, seps a serpent, gryps, rex, grex, phryx.

And nouns in (n) of more syllables : as Lichen, delphin, but ren is of the feminine. Besides nouns in (o) signifying a bodily substance are masculines, as leo, to which add senio, ternio and mo.

Likewise nouns ending in er, or and os, are masculines ; except soror and uxor which are feminines : and author of the commune gender.

Likewise these are masculines, Torrens, nefrens, oriens, brens a dung-fork : and others derived of dens : and gigas, elephas, adamas, tapes, lebes, magnas : and the part of a pound : dodrans an ounce : so also hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, phoenix, bombyx, are masculines.

2. **E**Xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas, vasis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus, thus, jus, crus, pus and halec.

Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as, capital, laquear.

3. **E**Xcept these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirps a stump of a tree, calx the heel, dies a day; but dies in the plural number is masculine only.

4. **E**Xcept these nouns of the commune gender, Parens, infans, adolescens, dux, illex, hæres, exlex, the compounds of frons; also custos, bos, fur, ius and sacerdos.

ALL common nouns of the third Declension, increasing short in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender: as, sanguis, sanguinis.

1. **E**Xcept feminines in do and go of many syllables. Alia virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyems, bacchar, mulier, findon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix.

Also words in as and is being greek names: as lampas, iaspis.

2. **N**ouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, problema, in n as omen, in ar as jubar, in us as onus in put as Occiput, are neuters.

Except pecten, furfur, which are masculines. Also these nouns are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushroom, uber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, fiser, filer, also marmor, æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.

3. **E**Xcept cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, ramex, anas, imbrex, also culex, natrix, onyx and his compounds, and filex, which more usually are masculines.

1. **E**Xcept these nouns of the commune gender, vigil, pugil, exultans, præsul, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, Augur and Arcus, antistes, miles, pedes, interpretes, comes, hospes and ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obles: And nouns derived of verbs: conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, aruspex, and such like.

All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender. Except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, locutus, virus, manus, idus, anus.

All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except merities of the masculine, and dies of the doubtful gender, which in the plural number is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

One ending in the case of an Adjective, is of all the genders: as, foelix.

2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter: as, hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.

3. Where there be three endings: as, sacer, sacra, sacrum, the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.

Note that pauper, puber, degener, uber, dives, locuples, spes, comes, superstes, are adjectives: but seldom used in the neuter gender in the nominative and the accusative cases.

Note, that some nouns in er are thus declined, hic acer, hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. So also celer, campester, pedester, &c.

Of the preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation have

o, as, avi, as no, nas, navi.

Except { Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexui, seco secui, neco necui, mico micui, plico plicui, frico fricui, domo domui, tono tonui, sono sonui, crepo crepui, veto vetui, cubo cuchi, do dedi, sto steti.

Verbs of the second conjugation have eo, es, ui,
as, doceo, doces, docui.

Except { 1. Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo mulsi, luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, strideo stridi, rideo risi, ardeo arsi, maneo mansi, torqueo torxi, hæreo hæsi, cieo civi, vieo vievi.

C

Except

- Except* { 2. Pendeo pependi, mordeo momordi, spondeo (spo)
spondi, tondeo totondi.
3. L or r before geo make si, but mulgeo hath mul
and mulxi, frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, augeo auxi.
4. Fleo hath flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. And verbs
veo have vi, except niveo nivi and nixi.

Verbs of the third Conjugation change bo into bi.

Except Scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi, cumbo cubui.

Co and cio into ci.

- Except* { 1. Parco peperci and parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi.
2. Lacio lexi, specio spexi.

Do into di.

- Except* { 1. Scindo scidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tui
pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, ca
cēdi to fall, cādo cecidi to beat or cut, cedo cessi
give place.

2. Vado, rado, lādo, ludo, divido, trudo, claud
plaud, rodo, which make si.

Go, ho, ecto into xi.

- Except* { 1. Verbs having r before go make si.
2. Lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi
pupugi, frango fregi, pango to bargain pepigi,
joyn pegi, to sing panxi.
3. Pecto pexui, necto nexui and nexi.

Lo, mo, ūo into ūi.

- Except* { 1. Psallo to sing, and fallo to fall, falli, vello velli
vulsi, fallo fefelli, cello to break ceculi, pello pep
2. Emo makes emi, como compsi, promo prom
demo dempsi, sumo sumpsi, premo pressi.
3. Pluo plui and pluvi, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

No, ro, sco, vo, into vi.

- Except* { 1. Temno, tempfi, sterno stravi, sperno spreui,
livi and lini and levi, cerno crevi, gigno ge
pono posui, cano cecini.
2. Sero which hath sevi and serui, verro verri
versu, uro ussi, gero gessi, quaro quassu, tero
vi, curro cucurri.

Except { 3. Posco poposci, disco, didici, quinisco quexi.
4. Vivo vixi.

Po into psi, as scalpo scalpfi.

Except { Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepo crepul.
Quo into qui, *except* coquo coxi.

So into sivi.

Except { Faceffo faceffi, capeffo capeffivi and capeffi, viso vifi,
pinfo pinsul.

To into ti.

Except { Sisto to make. to stand stiti, mitto misi, peto petivi
and petii, sterto stertui, meto messul.

Gio into gi. Pio into pi.

Except { Capió cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapul, sapio sapul
and sapivi.

Rio into ri. Tlo into ti

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation io into ivi.

Except { Venio veni, cambio campsi, raucio rausi, farcio farsfi,
farcio farsfi, sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi,
haurio haufi, fancio sanxi, vincio vinxi, salio salui,
amicio, amicuí.

Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

THe compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the simple hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. *Except* the compounds double not a syllable in the preterperfect tense, as refelli, recurri. *Except* præcucurri, excucurri, repupugi.

And compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Conjugation.

2. Plico compounded with sub or a noun makes plicavi. And applico, complico, replico have ui or avi.

3. The compounds of oleo have olevi, as aboleo, abolevi. But redoleo and suboleo have redolui, subolui.

4. The compounds of pungo have punxi, only repungo hath repunxi and repupugi.

5. The compounds of do which are of the third conjugation have didi, as addo addidi, credo credidi: so edo, dedo, reddo, &c. *except* abscondo abscondi.

C 2

6. The

6. *The compounds of sto make stiti, as obstiti, constiti.*

Note also that damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, factiscon, partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, pario, change (a) into (e) in all their tenses.

So do compesco and dispesco of pasco, and have pescui; comperio and reperio have comperi and reperi; all other compounds of pario have perui, and all those of the fourth conjugation.

Note that habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo, pango pegl, cano, quæro, cædo to beat or cut, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, lapio, rapio, and placeo compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.

Except Posthabeo, complaceo, perplaceo, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

Præmineo, emineo, promineo, immineo, compounds of maneo have minui.

The compounds of scalpo, calco, salto, change (a) into (u:) as, exculpo, inculco, resulto.

The compounds of claudio, quatio, lavo, cast away (a); as, excludo, excutio, diluo.

Note that ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, change the first vowel in the present tense, and tenses derived thence into (i) as, frango, refringo.

Except cœmo, supersedeo, perago, satago, circumago.

Also dego degi, and cogo coegi. Also pergo perrexī and surgo surrexī, which lose the middle syllable.

Facio compounded with a preposition changes the first vowel into (i); as, inficio.

Lego compounded with re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, changes nothing: his other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as, intelligo, diligo, negligo, which also make lexi in the preterperfect sense.

The forming of the Supine of the Simple Verb.

The Supine of the Simple Verb is formed of the Preterperfect Tense thus:

Bi, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, are changed into tum; As,

Bibi, bibitum.

Emi emptum.

Veni ventum, cecini cantum.

Coepi coeptum *of* coepio, cepi captum *of* capio, rupi ruptum.

Liqui lictum, *in the Compounds.*

Steti and stiti statum, *except* verti versum.

Flavi flatum, *except* pavi pastum, lavi lotum, lautum, lavatum, potavi potum and potatum, favi fautum, cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, livi and lini make litum, solvi solutum, volvi volutum, singultivi singultum, veneo venivi venum, sepelivi sepultum.

Ci, gi, xi are changed into ctum.

Vici victum, feci factum, and jeci iactum.

Legi lectum, pegi and pepigi pactum, fregi fractum, tetragi tactum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.

Vinxi vinctum. *These five finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxi, lose n; and flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi have (xum.)*

Di, li, ri, si are changed into sum.

1. Vidi visum, *except* pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodi fossum.

2. Salli salsum, pepuli pulsum, ceculi culsum, fefelli fassum, velli vulsum, but tuli latum.

3. Verri versum, *except* peperi partum.

4. Visi visum, misi missum, *except* fulsi fultum, hausi haustum, farsa fartum, farsa fartum, ussi ustum, gessi gestum, torssi tortum and torsum, indulsi indulsu and indultum.

Here note that the syllable doubled in the preterperfect tense is not doubled in the Supines: as, totondi tonsu. Also that cecidi hath cæsum, cecidi casu, tetendi tensu and tentu, tutudi tunsu, pepedi peditu, dedi datu.

Psi is changed into (ptu,) as scripsi scriptu, *except* campsi campsu.

Uli is changed into itu, as,

Domui domitu, *except* Verbs in uo ui, which have utime, as, exui exutu, but ruo rui ruitu.

1. *Except* secui sectu, necui nectu, fricui frictu, miscui mistu, amicum amictu, torrui tostum, docui doctum, tenui tentu, consului consultu, alui altu and alitu, salui salutu.

tum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinsui pistum, rapui raptum, serui sertum, texui textum.

2. *Except* censui censum, cellui celsum, messui metum, patui passum, carui cassum *and* caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pexum.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

THE compound Verb hath the same Supine which the simple Verb hath: as, docui doctum, edocui edoctum.

Except 1. That tui sum is made tui sum in the compound, and rui sum made rui sum, saltum made sultum, and satum of sero made situm.

2. *Except* captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, parum, sparum, carptum, fartum, which change (a) into (e).

3. *Except* the compounds of edo which have esum only, but comedo hath comesum and comestum.

4. *Except* cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnitum.

Of Verbs in or.

Verbs in or form their Preterperfect Tense of the latter Supine: as of lectu is made lectus sum vel fui.

Note these Verbs following, labor lapsus, patior passus, compatior compassus, perpetior perpeffus, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, diffiteor diffessus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, utor usus, ordior orditus, to begin orsus, nitor nissus or nixus. 2. Ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruius, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor tuitus, loquor locutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus or apiscor aptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor experrectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior orris & orris ortus.

Of Verbs Irregular.

Note that these Verbs have a Preterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, and another of the Passive Voice.

1. Coeno coenavi and coenatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum, poto potavi and potus sum, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, careo carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and pransi sum.

sum, pateo patul and passus sum, placeo placul and placitus sum, luesco suevi and metus sum, veneo venivi and venditus sum. 2. *Some Impersonals*, libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est, pudet puduit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.

Note these *neuter-passives*, gaudeo gavissus sum, fido fidus sum, audeo ausus sum, soleo solitus, mœreo mœstus.

Note that Verbs in (sco) put for their primitives, borrow their Preterperfect Tense of their Primitives: as, tepeasco habet tepui of tepeo, fervesco habet fervi of ferveo.

Allo cerno borrows vidi of video, quatio concussi of concutio, ferio percussi of percutio, meio minxi of mingo, fido sedi of sedeo, tollo sustuli of sustulero, sum fui of suo, fero tuli of tulo, sisto to stand steti of sto, furo insanivi of insanio, vesti or passus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor, liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor recordatus sum of recordor.

Note that these Verbs want the Preterperfect Tense.

1. Vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.
2. Verbs Inceptives in sco, as puerasco.
3. Verbs Passives whose Actives want their supines.
4. Verbs in urio, except parturio, esurio, misturio, is, ivi; and ii, scripturio, is, ivi.

Note that these Verbs want their Supines.

Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperci, discisco, posco, discio, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, fugo, lingo, ningo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, frideo, trido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo, respuo; inquo, the simple Verb luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo, sterto, timeo, luceo and arceo; but the compounds of arceo have eritum.

2. The compounds of nuo, gruo and cado, except occido occasum, recido recasum.

3. Verbs neuters of the second conjugation whose Preterperfect Tense ends in ui; as, nigreo nigrui, except oleo, doleo, placeo, pareo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo, which have their supines.



Verbum personale a verb personal co- hæ et agreeeth cum nominativo with his nominative case numero in number & and personâ person: ut as, via the way ad bonos mores to good manners est is nunquam never sera late. Fortuna fortune est is nunquam never perpetuo always bona good. Nominativus the nominative case primæ vel secundæ personæ of the first and second person rarissimè exprimitur is very seldom expressed, nisi except discretionis causâ for difference sake: ut as, Vos ye damnâstis have condemned, quasi as though dicat he should say nemo none præterea besides; aut or emphasis gratiâ for the better expressing the thing to be spoken: ut as, tu even thou es art patronus our patron, tu even thou es art pater our father, tu si deseris if thou forsake us, perimus we are utterly undone: quasi as though dicat he should say præcipue especially. & and præ aliis before others, tu even thou es art patronus our patron, Tu even thou eris shalt be mihi to me dominus a master, tu even thou es art vir a husband, tu even thou

frater a brother. In verbis in verbs quorum significatio whole significatio tantum only pertinet belongeth ad homines to men, nominativus the nominative case tertiæ personæ of the third person sæpe oftentimes subauditur is understood: ut as, est he is, fertur it is reported, dicunt they report, ferunt they report, aiunt they say, prædicant they tell it abroad, clamitant they cry it abroad, & and in similibus in such like: ut as, Fertur he is reported designatus to have committed atrocias the heinous offences. Que quæ ferunt they report penitentiam that it hath repented te thee in tua of thine anger. Vox casualis a casual word non est is not semper always nominativus the nominative case verbo to the verb, sed but aliquando sometimes verbum infinitum a word of the infinitive mood: ut as, Mentiri to lye non est is not meum my property. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sentence: ut as, adde add thou quod that didicisse to have learned ingenio the liberal sciences fidei fidei ter faithfully emollit mollifies mores mens manners, nec non and suffereth them not esse to be

feros brutish. *Altkquando* sometimes adverbium an adverb cum genitivo with a genitive case: ut *as*, *Partim* virorum part of the men *ceciderunt* were slain in bello in the war, *partim* signorum part of the ensigns sunt combusta were burned. *Verba* verbs infiniti modi of the infinitive mood statuunt set ante se before themselves accusativum an accusative case pro nominativo for a nominative: ut *as*, *Gaudeo* I am glad te rediisse that thou art returned incolumem safe. *Volo* I will te agere that thou play fabulam a comedy. *Hic* modus this mood potest may resolvi be resolved per quod & ut by quod and ut, ad hunc modum after this manner: ut *as*, *Gaudeo* I am glad quod that tu rediisti thou art returned incolumis safe. *Volo* I will ut that tu agas thou play fabulam a comedy. *Verbum* a verb positum put inter duos nominativos between two nominative cases diversorum numerorum of divers numbers potest may convenire agree cum alterutro with either of them: ut *as*, *Iræ* the falling out amantium of lovers est is redintegratio the renewing amoris of love. *Quid* enim for what nisi but vota prayers supersunt remain? *Percus-*

sit she stroke pectora her breast, quoque also pectus her breast robora sunt was made Oak. *Hic* here nihil nothing nisi but carmina verses desunt are wanting. *Impersonalia* impersonals non habent have not nominativum a nominative case præcedentem going before them: ut *as*, *Tædet* me I am weary vitæ of life. *Pertæsum* est I am weary conjugii of wedlock; de quibus whereof tuo loco I will treat in their place. *Nomen* a noun multitudinis of multitude singulare singular quandoque sometimes jungitur is joyned verbo plurali to a verb plural: ut *as*, *pars* *pars* abiere are gone. *Uterque* both deluduntur are mocked dolis with deceit.

A Djectivum the adjective consentit agreeth cum substantivo with the substantive genere in gender, numero number & and casu case: ut *as*, *Rara* avis a rare bird in terris in the earth que and simillima most like nigro cygno a black swan. *Ad eundem* modum after the same manner participia participles & and pronomina pronouns adnectuntur are joyned substantivis to substantives: ut *as*, *Donec* so long as fueris thou shalt be foelix in prosperity numerabis thou shalt number multos amicos ma-

my friends: nullus amicus no friend ibit will go ad amissas opes to lost riches. Pectora mea my breasts non senserunt have not felt hoc vulnus this wound primum now the first time, tuli I have suffered graviora more grievous things. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sentence supplet doth supply locum the place substantivi of the substantive: ut as, Audito when it was heard Regem proficiūci that the King went Doroberniam to Canterbury.

Relativum the Relative concordat agreeeth cum Antecedente with the Antecedent genere in gender, numero number & and personā person: ut as, Quis who est is vir bonus a good man? Qui he that servat keepeth consulta the statutes patrum of his forefathers, qui he that keepeth leges their laws iuraque and ordinances. Nec solum and not only unica vox one word alone, sed etiam but also interdum sometimes oratio a sentence ponitur is put pro antecedente for the antecedent: ut as, Veni I came in tempore in season ad eam to her, quod which est is primum the chiefest omnium rerum of all things. Relativum a Relative collocatum placed

inter duo antecedentia between two antecedents diversorum generum of divers genders, nunc sometimes convenit agreeeth cum priore with the former: ut as, Senatus the Senate peragebat kept assiduam stationem their daily meeting eò loci at that place quod which hodie at this time quoque also appellatur is called Senaculum the Senate-house. Non procul not far off ab eo flumine from that river quod which vocant they call Saliā Salia. Stella the Star Jovis of Jupiter quæ which dicitur is called Phaëton, fertur is carried propius à terra not far from the earth. Nunc sometimes cum posteriore with the latter: ut as, homines men tuentur do defend illum globum that round thing quæ which dicitur is called terra the earth. Est there is locus a place in carcere in the prison quod which appellatur is called Tullianum a dungeon. In coitu lunæ in the conjunction of the Sun and Moon quod which vocant they call interlunium the space between the old Moon and the new. Aliquando sometimes relativum a relative, aliquando sometimes & also Nomen Adjectivum a noun ad-

ive respondet *hath relation*
 primitivo to the primitive
 quod which subintelligitur is
 understood in possessivo in the
 possessive: ut as, Omnes all
 men dicere did say omnia bo-
 a all good things, & and lau-
 are did praise fortunas me-
 s my good hap, qui who habe-
 em had filium a son prædi-
 um endued tali ingenio with
 o good a nature. Vidisti thou
 ast seen nostros ocellos our
 es flentis of me weeping:
 Quoties as often as nullus
 nominativus no nominative
 case interseritur is put inter
 relativum between the relative
 & and verbum the verb, rela-
 tivum the relative erit shall be
 nominativus the nominative
 case verbo to the verb: ut as,
 felix happy is he qui which
 potuit could visere go to see
 fontem lucidū the clear foun-
 tain boni of goodness. At but
 if nominativus the nomina-
 tive case interponatur be put
 between relativo the relative &
 and verbo the verb relativum
 the relative regitur is governed
 verbo of the verb, aut or ab
 alia dictione of another word
 quæ which locatur is placed
 cum verbo with the verb in
 oratione in the sentence: ut
 as, Gratia thanks abest is

wanting ab officio from that
 good turn quod which mora-
 lingring tardat delayeth. Cu-
 jus numen whose deity adoro
 I worship. Quorum where of e-
 go habeo I have optimum the
 best. Cui to whom non vidi I
 have not seen similem the like.
 Quo whereof judicavi I have
 thought te thee dignum wor-
 thy. Quo than whom nemo
 none scribit writeth melius
 better. Quem videndo in see-
 ing of whom obstupuit he was
 amaz'd. Lego I read Virgili-
 um Virgil, præ quo in com-
 parison of whom cæteri Poetæ
 the other Poets sordent are of
 very small account.

QUUM when duo substan-
 tiva two substantives
 diversæ significationis of di-
 vers significations sic concur-
 runt do so come together ut that
 posterius the latter quodam-
 modo after a sort videatur
 may seem possideri to be possess-
 ed a priori of the former, tum
 then posterius the latter poni-
 tur is put in genitivo in the
 genitive case: ut as, Amor
 the love nummi of money cres-
 cit increaseth quantum as
 much as ipsa pecunia the mo-
 ney it self crescit increaseth.
 Rex the King pater is father
 patriæ of the countrey. Arma the
 weapons

weapons Achilles of Achilles. Cultor a tiller agri of the ground. Proinde further hic genitivus this genitive case sæpissime very often mutatur is changed in adjectivum possessivum into an adjective possessive: ut as, domus the house patris of my father, paterna domus my father's house. Filius the son heri of my master, herilis filius my master's son. Est there is a time etiam also ubi when vertitur it is turned in dativum into a dative case: ut as, est he is pater a father urbi to the City que and maritus a husband urbi to the city. Herus a master tibi to thee, pater a father mihi to me. Excipiuntur nouns are excepted quæ which connectuntur are put together in eodem casu in the same case per appositionem by apposition: ut as, Opes riches irritamenta the allurements malorum of evils effodiuntur are digged out of the earth. Arcent they drive away à præsepibus from their hives fucos the drones ignavum pecus being a sluggish cattle. Adjectivum an adjective positum put in neutro genere in the neuter gender absolute absolutely hoc est that is absq; substantivo without a substantive, aliquando sometimes postulat requireth genitivum a genitive

case: ut as, paululum pecunie a little money. Hoc noctis the night. Non videmus we see not id manticæ that wallet quod which est is in tergo on the back. Quantum nummorum as much money as quisq; every conservat keepeth in arca sua in his chest, habet he has & tantum fidei even so much credit. Interdum sometimes genitivus the genitive case ponitur is put tantum alone, nempe that is prior substantivo the former substantive subaudito being understood per Eclipsin by Eclipsis: ut as, in locutionibus in speeches huiusmodi of this kind: Ubi soon as veneris thou shalt come ad Dianæ to Diana's Temple iis go thou ad dextram on the right hand: Ventum erat he came to Vestæ to Vesta's Temple: Utrobique in both places subauditur there is understood Templum the Temple. Andromache Hectoris the wife of Hector, uxor a marito subauditur is understood. Deiphobe Glauci the daughter of Glaucus, filia a patre subauditur is understood. Vides thou see Byrrhiam Byrrhia, huius man's servant, subaudi unde stand thou servum a servo Laus the praise & and vituperum the dispraise rei of a thing effertur is used variis modis

ways at but frequentius
 are commonly in ablativo in
 the ablative case vel or genitivo
 the genitive case: ut as, Vir a
 in nulla fide of no credit. Puer
 boy ingenui vultus of a comely
 countenance, que and ingenui pu-
 oris honest bashfulness. Opus
 need & and usus need exigunt
 require ablativum an ablative
 case: ut as, Opus est nobis we
 have need of autoritate tuâ thy
 authority. Non accepit he re-
 ceived not pecuniam money quâ
 thereof sibi nihil esset usus he
 had no need, ab iis of them
 quibus who sciret he knew usui
 he had use for it. Quandoque
 item but sometimes opus vi-
 detur seemeth poni to be put ad-
 jectively pro for ne-
 cessarius necessary que and con-
 struitur it is construed variè di-
 versely: ut as, Dux a Captain &
 author a guide opus est is
 necessary nobis for us. Dicis thou
 est nummos money opus esse
 be necessary mihi for me ad
 paratum for the preparation
 triumph of the triumph. Para
 vide alia other things quæ
 which sunt are opus necessary.
 intelligo I understand ex tuis
 by your letters operam
 the labour Sulpitii of Sul-
 pus non fuisse hath not been
 datum opus very necessary tibi
 thee.

Adjectiva adjectives quæ
 which significant signifie
 desiderium desire, notitiam know-
 ledge, memoriam remembrance,
 atque and contraria things con-
 trary iis to them genitivum ad-
 sciscunt govern a genitive case:
 ut as, Natura the nature homi-
 num of men est is avida desirous
 novitatis of news. Mens a mind
 præscia foreknowing futuri that
 which is to come. Esto be thou
 memor mindful brevis ævi of
 thy short age. Illicis thou enticest
 in fraudem into deceit, eductos
 young men brought up liberè
 honestly, imperitos rerum void
 of experience. Non sum I am
 not dubius doubtful animi of
 mind, sed but devius swerving
 from æqui right. Rudis igno-
 rant Græcarum literarum of the
 Greek tongue. Adjectiva adje-
 ctives in ax verbalia derived of
 verbs etiam likewise feruntur
 in genitivum govern a genitive
 case: ut as, Audax adventurous
 ingenii of nature. Tempus time
 edax a consumer rerum of things.
 Virtus virtue est is fugax an a-
 bandoner vitiorum of vices. Sa-
 gax quick in spying uti ium pro-
 fitable things. Tenax stiff in
 propositi his purpose. Tam as
 well tenax a keeper ficti of a lye
 que and pravi that which is
 naught, quam as nuncia a teller
 veri.

veri of the truth. Petax an asker
 pecuniarum of money. Præterea
 besides ingens turba a very great
 multitudo adjectivorum of adje-
 ctives obstricta bound nullis
 certis regulis to no certain
 rules postulat requireth ca-
 sum patrum a genitive case;
 quorum farraginem satis qui-
 dem amplam a sufficient com-
 pany whereof Linacrus Linacre
 & and Despauterius Despauter
 congegesserunt have gathered to-
 gether, tu verò but thou lecti-
 one crebrâ by often reading
 reddes shalt make ea them
 admodum familiaria very fa-
 miliar tibi to thee. Nomina
 partitiva nouns partitives aut
 or posita put partitive parti-
 tively, Interrogativa quædam
 certain interrogatives & and
 certa numeralia some nouns of
 number gaudent genitivo go-
 vern a genitive case, à quo of
 whom & also mutantur they
 borrow genus their gender: ut
 as, Quanquam although Mar-
 ce fili son Mark oportet it be-
 hoveth te thee jam audientem
 having already heard Cratip-
 pum Cratippus annum a year
 idque and that Athenis at A-
 thens, abundare to abound
 præceptis with precepts que
 and institutis instructions
 Philosophiæ of Philosophy,

propter summam authori-
 tem for the very great authori-
 ty & both doctoris of the Master
 & and urbis the City, quorum
 whereof alter the one potest
 augere store te thee scienti-
 with knowledge altera the other
 exemplis with examples. Ac-
 cipe take utrum horum whi-
 ther of these two mavis thou
 hadst rather. Quisquis whoso-
 ever Deorum of the Gods
 fuit he was. An what est quid
 quam hominum is any man
 æquè miser such a wretch ut
 Ego I? Nemo none Divum
 the Gods auderet durst promi-
 tere promise. Tres three fr-
 trum of the brothers. Quatuor
 or four judicum of the Judge
 Nondum constat it is not
 agreed upon quis who fuerat
 was octavus the eighth Sapientum
 of the Wise Men. Romanus
 mulus fuit was primus the
 first Regum Romanorum
 the Roman Kings. Tamen
 in alio sensu in another sense
 exigunt they require ablativum
 an ablative case cum præpo-
 sitione with a preposition; ut
 Primus the first ab Hercules
 from Hercules. Tertius the third
 ab Ænea from Æneas. In
 alio verò sensu but in another
 sense dativum a dative: ut
 secundus secund nulli to none

state in godliness. Usurpantur
autem but they are used & also
cum his præpositionibus with
these prepositions, è, de, ex, in-
ter, ante; ut as, Alter the
one è vobis of you est is Deus
a God. Solus he alone de superis
of the Gods above. Primus the
chiefest inter omnes amongst
all. Laocoon ardens chasing
decurrit ran. down summa
ab arce from the top of the
tower, primus being the first
ibi there ante omnes before all,
magna comitante catervâ a
great troop accompanying b. m.
Interrogativum the question &
and redditivum the readditive
ejus thereof erunt shall be ejus-
dem casus the same case & and
temporistense: ut as, Quorum
rerum of what things est is
there nulla satietas no fulness?
Divitiarum of riches. Quid
rerum what business nunc ge-
ritur is now a doing in An-
gliâ in England? Consultitur
they do consult de Religione of
Religion. Hæc regula this rule
fallit saileth quories as often
as interrogatio the question fit
is made per cuius, a, um: ut
as, Cujum pecus whose cattle?
Laniorum the Butchers. Aut
or else per dictionem by a word
variæ syntaxeos of divers cen-
structions: ut as, Accusatae

what do you accuse furti of
theft, an or homicidii murder?
Utroq; of both, Denique lastly
fallit it saileth cum when re-
spondendum est we must an-
swer per possessiva by these pos-
sessives, Meus, tuus, suus, &c.,
ut as, Cujus whose est is hic
codex this book? Meus mine.
Comparativa nouns compara-
tives accepta being taken par-
titivè partitively exigunt re-
quire genitivum a genitive
case, unde from whence & also
fortiuntur they have genus
their gender. Comparativum
autem but the comparative re-
fertur is referred ad duo to
two, superlativum the superla-
tive ad plura to more: ut as,
Dextra the right hand est is
fortior the stronger manuum
of the hands. Medius the mid-
dle est is longissimus the long-
est Digitorum of the fingers.
Accipiuntur autem but they
are taken partitivè partitively
cum when exponuntur they are
expounded per by è, ex of or
from, aut or inter among:
ut as, Virgilius Virgil doctis-
simus the most learned Poëta-
rum of the Poets: id est, that
is, ex Poetis of the Poets, vel
or inter Poetas among the Po-
ets. Comparativa compara-
tives cum when exponuntur

they

they are expounded per by
quàm than ablativum adsciscunt govern an ablative case :
ut as argentum silver est is
vilius more base auro than
Gold, aurum gold virtutibus
than vertues, id est that is,
quàm than aurum gold, quàm
than viirtutes vertues. Adsciscunt & alterum ablativum
they also govern another ablative case qui which significant
signify mensuram the measure
excessus of exceeding ; ut as,
quantò by how much es thou
art doctior better learned, tantò
by so much geras te behave
thy self submissius more lowly.
Tantò by so much, quantò by
how much, multò by much, longè
by far, ætate by age, natu by
birth, apponuntur are put utri-
que gradui to both degrees ; ut
as, Tantò by so much tu thou
art pessimus poeta the worst po-
et omnium of all, quantò by
how much tu thou art optimus
patronus the best patron omni-
um of all. Nocturnæ lucubra-
tiones night studies habentur
are accounted longè periculo-
sissimæ exceeding dangerous. Es
thou art longè peritior far
more skilful cæteris than the
rest, sed tamen but yet non
multò melior not much better.
Omne vitium every vice animi

of the mind habet hath in se in
it self crimen a fault, tantò by
so much conspectius the more
apparent, quantò by how much
habetur he is accounted maior
greater qui which peccat offend-
it. Major the greater & and
maximus the greatest ætate by
age: Major the greater & and
maximus the greatest natu by
birth.

A Djectiva adjectives qui-
bus wherein significatur
is signified commodum profit,
incommodum disprofit, simili-
tudo likeness, dissimilitudo un-
likeness, voluptas pleasure, sub-
missio submitting, aut or relatio
belonging ad aliquid to some-
thing in dativum transeunt go-
vern a dative case : ut as, O sis
O be thou, bonus good que and
foelix favourable tuis to thy
friends. Turba the troublesome
rout gravis being grievous paci
to peace, que and inimica an
enemy placidæ quieti to plea-
sing rest. Poeta a Poet est is si-
nitimus of very great affinity
with Oratori an Orator. Color
the colour qui which erat was
a'bus white nunc now est is
contrarius contrary albo to
white. Jucundus pleasant ami-
cis to his friends. Supplex low-
ly omnibus to all. Si if facis
thou causess ut that sit it may be
ido-

*doneus fit patriæ for the coun-
try, utilis profitable agro for
the ground. Huc hither referun-
tur are referred substantiva sub-
stantives composita compound-
ed ex præpositione of the præ-
position con: ut as, contuber-
nalis a chamber-fellow, com-
milito a fellow-souldier, con-
servus a fellow-servant, cog-
natus a kinsman, &c. Quæ-
dam some ex his of these quæ
which significant signify simi-
tudinem likeness etiam also
genitivo gaudent govern a
genitive case: ut as, Quem
metuis be whom thou fearest
erat was par like hujus this
man. Patres fathers consent
hinc it esse to be æquum a
meet thing nos that we jam-
am even lately à pueris from
children nasci should become
illico by and by senes old men,
neque esse and not be affines
partakers illarum rerum of
those things quas which adole-
scentia youth fert bringeth. Es
thou art similis like domini
by master: Mens a Mind con-
cilia knowing recti the right.
Præterea further Regina ipsa
the Queen her self fidissima
most true to thee occidit
the dead dextrâ suâ by her own
right hand. Communis com-
mon, alienus strange, immu-*

*nis free serviunt do serve vari-
is casibus divers cases: ut as,
Appetitus the desire conjun-
ctionis of copulation procrean-
di causâ for procreation sake
est is commune a common
thing animantium omnium
to all living creatures. Mors
death communis is common
omnibus to all men. Hoc this
thing est is commune common
mihi tecum to me and thee.
Non aliena not unmeet for
consiliis the purpose. Alienus
far from ambitioni ambition.
Non alienus not estranged à
studiis from the studies Scæ-
volæ of Scævola. Dabitur it
shall be granted vobis to you
esse to be immunibus free
from hujus mali this evil.
Caprificus the wild Fig-tree
est is immunis free from om-
nibus all. Sumus we are im-
munes clear ab illis malis
from these evils. Natus born,
commodus profitable, incom-
modus unprofitable, utilis
profitable, inutilis unprofitable,
vehemens earnest, aptus fit,
interdum sometimes etiam
also adjunguntur are joyned
accusativo to an accusative
case cum præpositione with a
preposition: ut as, Natus born
ad gloriam to glory. Verba-
lia verbals in hiliis accepta*

taken passive passively, ut as & also participia participles, seu potius or rather participialia participials in dus, dativo adiecto gaudent will have a dative case after them: ut as, O Juli, O Julius, memorande mihi worthy to be remembered of me post nullos sodales after none of my fellows. Lucus the wood erat was penetrabilis to be pierced through nulli astro with no star.

MEnsura the measure magnitudinis of greatness subiicitur is put after adiectivis adjectives in accusativo in the accusative case: ut as, Gnomon the pin of a dial septem pedes longus seven foot long reddit maketh umbram the shadow quatuor pedes longam four foot long non amplius no more. Et and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Fons a well latus broad pedibus tribus three foot altus deep triginta thirty. Et and interdum sometimes etiam also genitivo in the genitive: ut as, Facito make thou areas the floors latus broad pedum denum ten foot a piece, longas long pedum quinquagenum fifty foot a piece, in morem after the manner horti of a garden.

Adjectiva adjectives quæ which pertinent belong ad copiam to plenty, egestatemve or want, gaudent rejoice interdum sometimes ablativo with an ablative case, & and interdum sometimes genitivo with a genitive: ut as, Amor love est is foecundissimus very full of & both melle honey & and felle gall. Dives rich agris in lands, dives rich positus in foenore nummis in Money put to usury. At but minores the lesser bees tessæ wearied referunt se do return home multâ nocte late in the night, crura their shanks plena full thymo with thyme. Quæ regio what country in terris in the earth non plena is not full nostri laboris of our labour. Dives rich equum in horses, dives rich pictai vestis in embroidered garments & and aurum gold. O animæ O souls curva wholly bent in terras towards the earth & and inanes without coelestium heavenly things. Expers void of fraudis deceit. Beatus rich gratiâ in good will. Nomina nouns diversitatis of diversity subiiciunt sibi do take after them ablativum an ablative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as, Alter diverse ab illo from him.

Aliu

Aliud divers ab hoc from this thing. Diversus different ab isto from this man. Nonnunquam sometimes etiam also dativum a dative case : ut as, Diversum diverse huic to this. Adjectiva Adjectives regunt govern ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying causam the cause : ut as, Pallidus pale ira with anger. Incurvus crooked senectute with old age. Brachia arms livida black and blue armis with armour. Trepidus trembling morte futura for death to come. Forma the form vel or modus the manner rei of a thing adjicitur is added nominibus to nouns tum both substantivis substantives, tum and also adjectivis adjectives in ablativo in the ablative case : ut as, Facies a face pallida pale miris modis after a wonderful manner. Grammaticus a Grammarian nomine in name, barbarus barbarous re in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee parens a father natura by nature, præceptor a master consiliis by counsels. Cæsar, Trojanus a Trojan origine by descent. Dives rich spe in hope, pauper poor re in deed. Syrus a Syrian natione by his country. Dignus worthy, indignus unwor-

thy. præditus endued, captus taken, contentus content, ex-torris a banished man aufe-rendi casum adiectum volent will have an ablative case after them : ut, as, Es thou art dignus worthy of odio hatred. Qui who haberem had filium a son præditum endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Atque and talpæ the moles capti oculis being blind, fodere have digged cubilia their nests. Abigo thy way contentus content sorte tuâ with thy state. Nonnulla some horum of these interdum sometimes vendicant claim genitivum a genitive case : ut as, Est there is militia altera another warfare digna be seeming operis tui thy labour. Descendam I will come down haud unquam indignus in no wise unworthy of magnorum avorum my noble progenitors.

MEL of me, tui of thee, sui of him, nostri of us, vestri of you genitivi the genitive cases primitivorum of primitives ponuntur are put cum when passio suffering significatur is signified : ut as, Languet he languisheth desiderio for desire tui of thee : Parsque and part tui of thee latitat lieth bid clausa being shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago the i-

image nostri of us. Meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster ours, vester yours, adiciuntur are put cum when actio an action vel or possessio the possession rei of a thing denotatur is noted: ut as, favet he favour-eth desiderio tuo thy desire. Imago nostra our Image, i. e. that is, quam which nos we possidemus do possess. Genitivi these genitives nostrum of us & and vestrum of you sequuntur do follow distributiva distributives, partitiva partitives, comparativa comparatives & and superlativa superlatives: ut as, Unusquisq; every one vestrum of you. Nemo none nostrum of us. Ne sit let it not be mirum a wonder cui vestrum to any of you. Major the greater vestrum of you. Maximus natu the eldest nostrum of us. Hæc possessiva these possessives meus, tuus, suus, noster & vester recipiunt take post se after them hos genitivos these genitive cases, Ipsi of him, solius of one alone, unius of one, duorum of two, trium of three, &c. omnium of all, plurium of many, paucorum of few, cujusque of every one, & and genitivos the genitive cases participiorum of participles, quæ which

referuntur are referred ad genitivum to the genitive case primitivi of the primitive, inclusum comprehended in possessivo in the possessive: ut as Conjecturam feceris thou hast conjectured ex tuo ipsius animo by thy own mind only. Dicco I affirm rempublicam the Commonwealth esse to be liberatam set at liberty mea unus operâ by my only travel Meum solius peccatum my alone non potest cannot corrigi be amended. Noster duorum eventus let the eventus us two ostendat shew utraque whether of these two Countries sit is melior better. Præstantior better in sua cujusq; laude in every one's own praise Nostra omnium memoria the memory of us all respondet answerable vestris paucorum laudibus to your few Praise Cum seeing that nemo noster legat readeth scripta mea the mentis the writings of noster fearing recitare to recite the vulgo to the common people Sui of him & and suus his sunt are reciproca reciprocals, habent est, that is, semper always reflectuntur have relation ad id to that quod which præcedit went before in eadem oratione in the same sentence: ut as

Petrus **Peter** nimium admittitur se sets too much by himself. Pareit he spareth erroribus suis his own errors. Aut annexa coupled per copulam by some copulative: ut as, Petrus **Peter** rogat increpareth magnoperè earnestly, se deseras that you would not forsake him. Ipse ex pronomibus of the pronouns plūm only repræsentat representeth significationem the signification trium personarum of three persons: ut as, ipse vidi I have seen, ipse videris thou dost see, ipse dixit he hath spoken. Et and adjungitur it is joyned nominibus to nouns pariter ac and in like manner pronomibus to pronouns: ut as, Ipse ego I myself, ipse ille even he, ipse Hercules **Hercules** himself. Idem, etiam also potest may angī be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons: ut as, ego idem I the same man adsum am present. Idem perge thou forward facere has nutias to make up this marriage. Idem jungat let him couple vulpes foxes & and vulgeat milk hircos the male goats. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur are distinguish-

ed sic thus: Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Ille, eum him qui which est is apud te by thee: Ille, indicat sheweth eum him qui est remotus that is removed ab utroque from us both, Ille, eum then usurpatur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quampiam any thing ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut as, Alexander ille magnus the same Alexander the great. Verò but iste, ponitur is put quando when facimus we make mentionem mention rei alicujus of something eum contemptu with contempt: ut as, Pellito drive away istum æmulum this coesmate ab eâ from her quoad poteris as far as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before, Hic, debet ought referri to be referred propriè properly ac and usitatissimè most usually ad posterius to the latter & and propius nearer: Ille ad prius to the former & and remotius farthest off: ut as, Propositum the purpose agricolæ of the husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the shepherdis

berd: Ille the Husbandman, quam maxime most of all gaudet rejoyceth subactō & puro solo in a well tilled and pure soil: Hic the shepherd novalli in a pasture new broken graminosq; and full of grass: Ille the Husbandman sperat looketh for fructum fruit è terra out of the earth: hic the shepherd è pecore from his sheep. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when è diverso on the contrary invenias you may find pronomen the pronoun hic, referri to be referred ad suppositum to the substantive remotius farther off, & and ille, ad proximius to the nearer.

Verba substantiva verbs substantives: ut as, Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am: Verba passiva verbs passives vocandi of calling: ut as, Nominor I am named, appellor I am called, dicor I am said, vocor I am called, nuncupor I am named, & and similia like iis to them: ut as, Scribor I am written, salutor I am saluted, habeor I am counted, existimor I am esteemed: Item also verba verbs gestus of gesture: ut as, Sedeo I sit, dormio I sleep, cubo I lie down, incedo I go, curro I run, expetunt require

nominativum a nominative case utrinque on either side ut as, Deus God est is summum bonum the chiefest good. Petrusilli very little men vocantur are called nani dwarfs. Fides faith habetur is accounted fundamentum the foundation religionis nostræ of our Religion. Malus pastor an evil shepherd dormit sleepeth supinus void of care. Homo a man incedit goeth erectus bolt upright in cœlum towards Heaven. Deniq; finally ferè in a manner, omnia verba all verbs habent have post se after themselves nominativum a nominative case adjectivi nominis of a noun adjective quod which concordat agreeth cum supposito with the nominative case verbi of the verb casu in case, genere in gender & numero number: ut as, Rex the King mandavit commanded primus first hæresin herefy extirpari to be rooted out. Pii godly men orant pray tacite holding their Peace. Boni boys discunt learn seduli diligently. Quoc; also infinitivum a verb of the infinitive modo habet hath eisdem casus the same cases utrinque on either side, præcipue especially cum when verba verbs optandi

Wishing que and similia like
is to them accedunt come near
them: ut as, Hypocrita an
Hypocrite cupit desireth videri
to seem justus just. Hypocrita
an Hypocrite cupit desireth se
videri that he might seem
justum just. Malo I had rather
esse be dives rich quam than
haberi so accounted. Malo I
had rather me esse that I were
divitem rich quam than ha-
beri so accounted. Vivitur
men live melius better, exiguo
with a little; natura nature
edit hath given omnibus to
all esse to be beatis happy, si-
quis if any cognoverit knew
uti to use it. Non licet nobis
we may not esse be tam diser-
ts, vel disertos so eloquent.
Expedi it is expedient vobis
or ye esse to be bonas good.
Quo commissio which fact if
had been committed non
licet mihi I could not esse be
piam a loyal wife. Quavis
though in his postremis ex-
emplis in these last Examples
accusativi the accusative cases
abaudiuntur are understood
ante before verba infinita verbs
the infinitive mood. Nos
esse that we should be disertos
eloquent. Vos esse that ye should
be bonos good. Me esse that
should be piam loyal.

SUM postulat requireth ge-
 nitivum a genitive case
 quoties as often as significat
 it significeth possessionem pos-
 session, aut or pertinere to be-
 long ad aliquid to somewhat;
 ut as, Pecus the cattle est is
 Melibœi Melibœus's. Est it is
 the duty adolescentis of a young
 man revereri to reverence ma-
 jores natu his elders. Est it is
 the Duty Regum of Kings
 parcere to spare subjectis the
 meek subjects & and debellare
 to keep down superbos the
 proud. Hi nominativi these
 nominative cases excipiuntur
 are excepted, Meum mine,
 tuum thine, suum his, no-
 strum ours, vestrum yours,
 humanum belonging to a man,
 belluinum belonging to a beast
 & and similia such like: ut as,
 non est it is not meum my du-
 ty dicere to speak contra au-
 thoritatem against the autho-
 rity Senatûs of the Senate.
 Eja what soft haud vestrum est
 it is not your part esse to be ira-
 cundos angry. Humanum est
 it is the property of a man
 irasci to be angry. At but hic
 here officium duty videtur
 seemeth subintelligi to be un-
 derstood, quod which aliquan-
 do sometimes etiam also ex-
 primitur is expressed: ut as,

Est *it is* tuum officium *thy duty* ut *that* bene *in good* fort *affi-*
 miles *thou wouldest make a*
 show of has nuptias *this mar-*
 riage. Verba verbs æstimandi
 of esteeming gaudent *rejoyce*
 genitivo *with a genitive case* :
 ut *as*, Pecunia *money* fit *is e-*
 steemed plurimi *very much*
 passim *abroad*. Pudor *shame-*
 facedness parvi *penditur is lit-*
 tle set by. Literæ *learning* ha-
 bentur *is esteemed* nihili *vel*
 pro nihilo *as nothing*. Opes
 riches sunt *pluris are of*
 more value nunc *now* quam
 than annis *in the years* prisce
 temporis *of ancient times*.
 Æstimo *I esteem* adsciscit *ta-*
 ket *unto it* vel *either* genitivū
 a *genitive* vel *or* ablativum
 an *ablative* : ut *as*, Non æsti-
 mo *I esteem* not te *thee* hujus
 thus much. Virtus *virtue* est
 is æstimanda *to be esteemed*
 magno *of great price* ubique *eve-*
 ry where. Flocci *of a lock of*
 Wool, nauci *of a nutshel or*
 pill, nihili *nothing*, pili *of an*
 hair, assis *of a farthing*, hujus
 thus much, teruncii *of three*
 ounces, peculiariter *properly*
 adjiuntur *are put* his verbis
 to these verbs, æstimo *I esteem*,
 pendo *I weigh*, facio *I make*
 reckoning of : ut *as*, Ego pen-
 do *I esteem* illum *him* flocci

as nought : Nec *neither* facio
 do *I regard* him hujus *thus*
 much, qui *who* æstimat *esteem*
 me me pili *of an hair*. Ista *these*
 sunt *be* singularia *special phra-*
 ses, Æqui boni *consulo* *I take*
 it *in good part*, Æqui boni
 facio *I take it in good part*
 id est *that is*, in bonam accipio
 partem *I take it in good part*.
 Verba verbs accusandi *of ac-*
 cusing, damnandi *of condemn-*
 ing, monendi *of warning*, ab-
 solvendi *of absolving*, & an-
 consimilia *such like* postulant
 require genitivum a *genitive*
 case qui *which*. significat *signi-*
 fies crimen *a fault* : ut *as*, Oportet
 it *behoveth* ipsum *him* intueri
 to *look unto* him qui *which*
 incusat *accuseth* alterum
 another man probrii *dis-*
 dishonesty. Etiam *likewise* con-
 demnat *he condemneth* genus
 suum *his son-in-law* sceleris
 of *wickedness*. Cupido *O* Cupid,
 parce *forbear* damnare *condemn*
 vatem tuum *thy* peccati
 et sceleris *of wickedness*. Admoneto
 admonish illum *him* pristinae
 fortunæ *of his former* estate.
 Absolutus est *he is* absolutus
 furti *of felony*. Hic *genitive*
 casus *the genitive case* verbi
 titur *is turned* aliquando
 sometimes in ablativum *in*
 an *ablative*, vel *either* cum

præpositione with a præposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut as, Sies if thou beest iniquus judge a partial Judge in me against me, ego te condemna- bo I will condemn thee eodem crimine of the same crime. Graviter accusavit he hath grievously accused uxorem his wife de impudiciâ of unchastity. Putavi I thought te esse admonendum that you were to be put in mind ea de re of that matter. Uterq; both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, alius another, ambo both & and superlativus gradus the superlative degree non subduntur are not put nisi but in ablativo in the ablative case verbis to verbs id genus of that sort: ut as, Accusas dost thou accuse fur- ti of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? five or de utroque of both. Ambobus of both? vel or de ambobus of both? Neutro of neither? vel or de neutro of neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. atago I am busy, or do with need, misereor I have pity on, miseresco I have compassion, genitivum admittunt go-

vern a genitive case: ut as, I^s he satagit hath enough to do about rerum suarum his own business. Oro I pray thee misereor take pity on laborum tantorum so great labours. Misereor have compassion upon animi a mind ferentis suffering non digna unworthy things. Et and miseresce have compassion upon generis tui thine own stock. At but misereor & miseresco I have pity on rarius very seldom leguntur are read cum dativo with a dative case: ut as, Succurro I help huic this man, misereor I take pity on huic him. Jure of right dilige love thou bonos good men & and miseresce have pity on malis bad. Reminiscor I remember, obliviscor I forget, memini I call to mind, desiderant require genitivum a genitive case, aut or accusativum an accusative: ut as, Reminiscitur he remembreth data fidei his promise. Est it is proprium the property stultitiæ of folly cernere to see aliorum vitia other mens faults, oblivisci to forget suorum their own. Faciam I will bring it to pass ut that semper always memineris thou shalt remember meiq; both me ac and hujus diei this day ac and loci place. Senes old

men

men meminerunt remember omnia all things quæ curant which they regard. Memini I made mention de hac re of this matter, de armis of weapons, de te of thee, id est, that is feci mentionem I made mention. Potior I obtain, jungitur is joyned aut either genitivo with a genitive case, aut or ablativo an ablative : ut as Romani the Romans potiti sunt obtain'd signorum the ensigns & and armorum the weapons. Troes the Trojans egressi gone out of their ships potiuntur enjoy optatâ arenâ the wished shore.

OMnia verba all verbs posita put acq̃isitivè acq̃isitively adsciscunt dativum govern a dative case ejus rei of that thing cui whereunto aliquid something acquiritur is procured quocunque modo after what sort soever: ut as, Nec seritur neither is there sowing, nec metitur neither is there mowing mihi for me istic there. Nescio I know not quis oculus what eye fascinat bewitcheth mihi unto me teneros agnos the young lambs. Verba verbs varii generis of divers sorts appendent belong huic regulæ to this rule. Imprimis first of all verba significantia verbs signifying commodum

profit aut or incommodum disprofit regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Illa seges that eared corn demum at the last respondet contentis votis the wish'd desires avaræ agricolæ of the covetous husbandman. Non potes thou canst not commodare pleasure me nor incommodare displeasure mihi me. Incumbite stand stoutly to validis remis your strong oars. Fert he acknowledgeth suam eruditionem his learning acceptam to be received tibi of you. Quædam some ex his of these efferuntur are used etiam likewise cum accusativo with an accusative case: ut as, Omnes ye all studetis study unum one thing, sentitis ye think unum one thing. Si memorem I should call to mind ea those things quæ which conducunt are profitable ad victum to the feeding ventris the belly, mora est it were tedious. Incumbite labour earnestly in hæc studia about these studies. Naturæne whether nature, an or doctrina instruction conferat availeth plus more ad eloquentiam to eloquence. Quies rest juvat delight plurimum very much festum the wearied man. Verba verbs comparandi of comparing

gunt govern dativum a dative
 case: ut as, Sic so solebam I was
 wont componere to compare
 magna great things parvis with
 small. Adæquavit se he hath
 made himself equal fratri to
 his brother & bath opibus in
 riches & anl dignatione in
 dignity. Interdum sometimes
 ablativus an ablative case cum
 præpositione with a preposition
 additur is added: ut as, Com-
 paro I compare Virgilium
 Virgil cum Homero with Ho-
 mer. Aliquando sometimes
 accusativus an accusative case
 cum præpositione ad with the
 preposition ad: ut as, Si is com-
 paratur he be compared ad e-
 um to him, nihil est he is no
 body. Verba verbs dandi of re-
 giving & and reddendi of re-
 turning regunt govern dativum
 a dative case, ut as, Fortuna
 fortune dedit hath given
 mihi much multo to
 many, satis enough nulli to
 none. Est he is ingratus un-
 grateful qui which non repo-
 nit layeth not up gratiam
 thanks merenti for him that
 serves benè well. Hæc these
 verbs habent have variam con-
 structionem a diverse constru-
 tion: Dono I bestow hoc mu-
 nus this gift tibi on thee: Do-
 no I bestow hoc munere this

gift te on thee. Impertias be-
 stow aliquid temporis some
 time huic rei on this thing.
 Gnatho impertit Parmeno-
 nem greets Parmeno summum
 suum his singular good friend
 plurimâ salute with very ma-
 ny salutations. Asperit he
 sprinkled labem a spot mihi
 on me: Asperit he sprinkled
 me me labe with a spot. In-
 stravit he spread penulam his
 cloak equo upon his horse: In-
 stravit he spread equum his
 horse penulâ with his cloak.
 Ut how piget it grieveth me
 consuluisse, i. e. dedisse consi-
 lium to have counselled, vele-
 tiam or also prospexisse to have
 shifted for infido viro thee a
 faithless man. Que and con-
 sulit, i. e. petit consilium he
 asketh counsel of rectorem ra-
 tis the master of the ship de
 cunctis astris of all the stars.
 Consule, i. e. prospice provide
 for salutem thy safety. Con-
 sulis, i. e. statuis, thou dost de-
 termine istuc this pessimè as
 bad as may be in te against
 thy self, atque anl in illum a-
 gainst him. Metuo tibi vel
 de te I fear for thee, i. e. sum
 sollicitus pro te I am careful
 for thee. Timeo, formido tibi
 vel de te the same. Metuo tibi
 vel a te I stand in fear of thee;

scilicet to wit nè mihi noceas lest thou shouldst hurt me. Timeo, formido te vel à te the same. Verba verbs promittendi of promising ac and solvendi of paying regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, promitto I promise tibi thee ac and recipio I take upon me esse observaturum to observe hæc these things sanctissimè most devoutly. Numeravit he hath paid æs alienum the debt mihi to me. Verba verbs imperandi of commanding & and nunciandi of shewing requirunt require dativum a dative case: ut as, Pecunia money collecta boarded up imperat commandeth, aut or servit serveth cuique every man. Sæpe often caveto beware quid what dicas thou speakest de quoque viro of any man & and cui to whom. Dicimus we say, Tempero I rule & and moderor I moderate tibi & te thee. Refero I shew or make relation tibi & ad te to thee. Item likewise refero ad Senatum I rehearse a matter to the Senate, i. e. propono I propound. Scribo I write, mitto I send tibi & ad te to thee. Do I give or send literas a letter tibi to thee, ut that feras thou shouldest bear it ad aliquem to some other. Do I

give or send literas a letter te to thee, i. e. mitto I send ut that legas thou shouldest read it. Verba verbs fidendi trusting regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Decet it is meet committere commit nil nothing nisi but le ne that which is pleasant taste vacuis venis to the empty veins. Ne credas believe mulieri a woman ne mortui quidem not though she be dead. Verba verbs obsequendi obeying & and repugnandi resisting regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, pius filius a godly son semper always obtemperat obeyeth patri his father. Omnia all things parent obey virtuti virtue quæ which homines men arant plow, navigant do sail, ædificant do build. Orabo I will intreat ipsum hunc this very man, supplicabo I will make supplication huic unto him. Occurrite prevent ye morbo a disease venienti that is coming. Fortuna fortune repugnat resisteth ignavis precibus slothful prayers. At but quædam some ex his of these copulantur coupled cum aliis casibus with other cases: ut as, Nihil nothing potuit could accedere be added ad amorem to love. Hoc the

cessit *was added* meis malis
my evils. Illud *that* constat
manifest omnibus seu inter
omnes amongst all. Hæc these
things non conveniunt sadge
not well fratri mecum to my
brother and me. Convenit sæ-
vis ursis the savage bears agree
inter se among themselves. Au-
sculto tibi, i. e. obedio I am
obeyed by thee. Ausculto te, i. e.
audio I listen to thee. Adamas
the Diamond dissidet disagree-
th magneti, seu cum magnete
with the load-stone. Certat he
riviveth cum illo with him, &
and Græcanicè after the Greeks,
alli to him. Noli do not thou
lugnare fight duobus, id est,
contra duos against two. Dic
tell thou me quo pignore for
what wager certes thou wouldst
contend mecum with me. Ver-
ba verbs minandi of threat-
ning & and irascendi of being
angry regunt govern dativum
dative case : ut as, Minatus
est be threatned mortem death
utriq; to both. Nihil est there
no cause quòd that succen-
eat he should be angry with
adolefcenti the young man,
cum, cum compositis with his
compounds, præter except pos-
sum I am able, exigit requireth
ativum a dative case : ut as,
rex pius a godly King est is

ornamento an ornament rei-
publicæ to the commonwealth.
Nec neither obest is it against
mihi me, nec neither prodest
doth it profit me. Multa many
things desunt are wanting pe-
tentibus to them which desire
multa many things.

Verba verbs composita
compounded cum adver-
biis with these adverbs bene, sa-
tis, and malè ; & also cum his
præpositionibus with these præ-
positions, præ, ad, con, sub, an-
te, post, ob, in, inter, postu-
lant require dativum a dative
case. Præ, ego præluxi I have
excelled meis majoribus my
ancestors virtute in vertue.
Sed but præeo I go before, præ-
cedo I go before, præcurro I
run before, præstringo I bind
fast, præverto I prevent, præ-
vertor I am prevented jungun-
tur are joyned accusativo to an
accusative case. Ad, Nè ad-
moliaris manum do not forcibly
lay hands on albo gallo a white
cock. Con, Hoc this conducie
maketh for laudi tuæ thy praise.
Convixit nobis he lived with
us. Sub, Jam now subolet Ux-
ori my Wife smells out quòd
ego machinor what I go about.
Ante, Antefero I prefer ini-
quissimam pacem most unjust
peace justissimo bello before
most

most just War. Post, Postha-
 beo, postpono I esteem less of
 pecuniam money fame than a
 good name. Tamen yet post-
 habui mea seria I have set my
 serious affairs after illorum lu-
 do their pastime. Qui who
 posthabuit made small reckon-
 ing of suum commodum his
 own commodity præ meo com-
 modo in comparison of my be-
 nefit. Ob, Quum when potest
 she can obtrudi be thrust ne-
 mini upon none itur they come
 ad me to me. In, Periculum
 danger impendet hangeth over
 omnibus all. Inter, Ille he
 non modò not only interfuit
 was present at huc negotio
 this business; sed etiam but also
 præfuit was the chief in it.
 Pauca some ex his of these mu-
 tant change dativum the da-
 tive case aliquoties sometimes
 in alium casum into another
 case: ut as, Alius one præstat
 excelleth alium another ingenio
 in wit. Anteit he excelleth
 multos virorum many men sa-
 pientiâ in wisdom. Hæc vitia
 these vices insunt in amore are
 in love. Interdico I forbid ti-
 bi thee aquâ water & and igni
 fire. Est pro for habeo I have
 exigit requireth dativum a da-
 tive case: ut as, Cuiq; est every
 one iath velle suum his own li-
 king, nec neither vivitur do

they live voto uno after one de-
 sire. Namq; for est mihi pater
 I have a father-domi at home,
 est injusta noverca I have a
 hard step-mother. Suppetit it
 is sufficient, est is confine like
 huic to this: ut as Non est enim
 for he is not pauper poor cui-
 rerum suppetit usus who hath
 plenty of things to use. Sum-
 cum multis aliis with many o-
 thers adsciscit taketh to it ge-
 minum dativum a double da-
 tive case: ut as, Mare the sea
 est is exitio a destruction avi-
 dis nautis to greedy mariners.
 Speras thou hopest fore that thou
 will be laudi a praise tibi to
 thee quod which vertis thou im-
 putest vitio a fault mihi to me.
 Nemo no body debet ought ac-
 cipere to receive mimos scos-
 fers sibi to himself favori im-
 favour. Est there is a time ubi
 when hic dativus this dative
 case, tibi to thee aut or sibi to
 him, aut etiam or also mihi to
 me, additur is added nullâ ne-
 cessitatis causâ for no necessities
 sake, at but potius rather festi-
 vitatis for pleasure: ut as Ego
 I effectum dabo will bring this
 to pass tibi for thee. Expedi
 dispatch hoc negotium this bu-
 siness mihi for me. Jugulo I
 stab hunc this man suo sibi
 gladio with his own sword.

Verba

Verba transitiva verbs
transitive of what kind soever,
generis of what kind soever,
five whether activi active five
communis. commune, five or
deponentis deponent exigunt
require accusativum an accu-
sative case: ut as, Fugito avoid
thou percontatorem a busy bo-
dy, nam for idem he est is gar-
ulus a prattler. Patulæ aures
open ears nec retinent keep not
fideliter surely commissa things
committed unto them. Impri-
mis first of all venerare worship
thou Deum God. Aper a boar
depopulatur spoileth agros the
fields. Quinetiam moreover
verba verbs quamlibet althon- b
alioquin otherwise intransitiva
no transitives atque and abic-
luta neuters admittunt admit
accusativum an accusative case
cognatæ significationis of a
near signification: ut as, Nestor
vivebat tertiam ætatem lived
to the third age, or the third
century hominum of men. Inco-
mitata she unaccompanied vi-
detur seemeth ire longam viam
to go a tedious way. Servit
he serveth duram servitutem
a hard bondage. Authores Au-
thors mutant change hunc ac-
cusativum this accusative non
raro often in ablativum in o
an ablative case: ut as, Videor

I seem diu long vivere vitâ to
continue in life. Ire rectâ viâ
to go a streight way. Obiit he
died morte repentinâ a sudden
death. Sunt there are some quæ
which habent have accusativum
an accusative case figuratè by
a figure: ut as, Nec vox sonat
and thy voice sheweth thee not to
be hominem an earthly creature.
O Dea, O Goddess then, certè
verily! Qui which simulant
counterfeit Curios the Curii or
continent men & and vivunt
live Bacchanalia in riot and
banqueting. Rufillus olet smells
of pastillos sweet balls, Gorgo-
nius, hircum a rammish goat.
Verba verbs rogandi of ask-
ing, docendi of teaching, ve-
stiendi of arraying, regunt go-
vern duplicem accusativum a
double accusative case: ut as,
Modò only posce tu crave thou
veniam pardon Deum of God.
Dedoebo te I will unteach
thee istos mores those manners.
Est it is ridiculum a ridiculous
thing te admonere me that thou
shouldst admonish me of istud
that. Induit se calceos, he put
on his shoes quos which exuerat
he had put off prius before. Ver-
ba verbs rogandi of asking
interdum sometimes mutant
change alterum accusativum
the one accusative in ablativum
into

into an ablative: ut as, Obtestemur let us humbly beseech ipsum him, que and oremus ask veniam pardon ab ipso of him. Quære get istam suspicionem this suspicion ex illis of them. Verba verbs vestiendi of arraying interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative vel or dativum a dative: ut as, Induo te tunicâ vel tibi tunicam I put on thy coat.

Quodvis verbum any verb admittit admitteth ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying instrumentum an instrument, aut or causam the cause, aut or modum the manner actionis of doing: ut as, Iesus Iesus subegit subdued Dæmona the Devil non armis not with weapons, sed but morte by death. Expellas thou mayest expel naturam nature furcâ with a fork, tamen yet usque recurret it will still return. Hi these certant strive defendere to defend themselves jaculis with darts, illi they saxis with stones. Gaudeo I am glad (ita me dii ament as God shall help me) gnati causâ for my son's sake. Vehementer excaudit he was very pale irâ with anger. Invidus the en-

vius man macrescit waxeth lean opimis rebus at the prosperity alterius of another. Peregit he performed rem the matter mirâ celeritate with wonderful speediness. Viri O men, invigilate be watchful, nam for tempora the seasons diffugiunt pass away tacito gressu with a silent pace, que and annus the year convertitur is gone about nullo sono with no sound. Dum so long as vires strength que and anni years sinunt do suffer, tolerate endure laborem pains. Curva senecta crooked old age veniet will come jam ere it be long tacito pede with a silent foot. Præpositio a preposition aliquando sometimes additur is added ablativo to the ablative case causæ of the cause & and modi of the manner actionis of doing: ut as, Baccharis thou ragest like a mad man præ ebrietate for very drunkenness. Tractavit he hath entreated hominem the man summâ cum humanitate with very great courtesie. Nomen pretii the word of price subjicitur is put after quibuslibet verbis any verbs in ablativo casu in the ablative case: ut as, non emirum I bought it not teruicio for a dodkin leu or vitiosa nuce a worm-eaten nut. Ea victoria

that victory stetit cost Poenis
the Carthaginians multo san-
guine much blood ac and vul-
neribus wounds. Vili of no va-
lue, paulo for a little, minimo
or as little as may be, magno
or much, nimio for overmuch,
plurimo for very much, dimi-
nio for half, duplo for double
adjiciuntur are put sæpe often
ine substantivis without sub-
stantives: ut as, Redime ran-
om te thy self captum being ta-
en quam queas minimo for
s little as thou canst. Triti-
um wheat venit is sold vili
at a low rate. Fames hunger
constat costeth parvo little, fa-
tidium loathing multo much.
li genitivi these genitives po-
ti put sine substantivis with-
ut substantives excipiuntur
re excepted: tanti for so much,
ianti for how much, pluris for
ore, minoris for less, tantivis
great as you list, tantidem for
much, quantilibet as great as
ay be, quanticunque how great
ever: ut as, Eris thou shalt be
anti of such price aliis to others,
ianti as fueris thou shalt be ti-
to thy self. Non vendo I sell
t pluris for more quam than
ii others, fortasse etiam yea
adventure minoris for less.
riamus vix scarcely tanti fuit
as so much worth totaq; Troja

and whole Troy. Sin but if sub-
stantiva substantives addantur
be added, efferuntur they are used
in ablativo in the ablative case:
ut as, Docuit he taught tantâ
mercede for so great price quan-
tâ as nemo no body hactenus hi-
therto. Vendidi I have sold mi-
nore pretio for less price quam
than emi I have bought. Etiam
also valeo I am worth interdum
sometimes reperitur is found
junctum joined cum accusativo
with an accusative case: ut as,
Dicti they are called denarii ten
penny pieces quod because vale-
bant they were in value denos ten
penny pieces æris of brass money
quinarii five penny pieces quod
because quinos five penny pieces.
Verba verbs abundandi of a-
bunding, implendi of filling, o-
nerandi of loading, & and diver-
sa divers his to these gaudent
ablativo govern an ablative case;
ut as, Antipho, abundas thou
exceedest amore in love. Malo I
had rather have virum a man
indigentem wanting pecuniâ
money, quam than pecuniam mo-
ney viro a man. Sylla, explevit
hath filled omnes suos all his
soldiers divitiis with riches. Ex-
pedi discharge te thy self hoc
crimine of this crime. Quibus
mendaciis with what lyes ho-
mines nequissimi onerant do

most wicked men burthen te thee? Ego levabo I will ease te thee hoc fasce of this fardel. Participavit he acquainted aliquem familiarem some familiar friend suo sermone with his speech. Ex quibus of which quædam some nonnunquam sometimes etiam in genitivum feruntur govern also a genitive case: ut as, Quàm dives how rich nivei pecoris in cattle as white as snow, quàm abundans how abounding with lactis milk? Quasi as though tu indigeas thou stoodst in need of huius patris this mans father. Quid est what is there in hac causâ in this matter quod which egeat needeth defensionis defence? Implentur they are filled with veteris Bacchi old wine pinguisq; ferinæ and fat venison. Postquam after that dextra his right hand fuit was saturata filled cæde with slaughter. Omnes labores all labours fuere were leves easie mihi to me, præterquam quod save that carentium erat tui I must needs want thee. Participavit paternum servum he made his father's man privy to sui consilii his counsel. Fungor I do a duty, fruor I enjoy, utor I use & and similia such like junguntur are joined ablativo to an ablative case: ut as, Qui they which vo-

lunt will adipisci get vera gloriam true praise, fungantur officiis let them discharge the duties justitiæ of justice. Est it optimum an excellent thing fr to take profit by alienâ insan another man's folly. Juvat in a good help si if utare you can bono animo a good courage re malâ in a bad matter. Alce behold ut how omnia things lætentur are glad veni ro seculo for the age to come. Qui who tam insolenter gloriaretur did so proudly glory suâ ctoriâ in their victory. Dirui pulleth down; ædificat he buildeth, mutat he changeth quadrata squared things rotundis round. Vescor carnibus I flesh. Haud equidem me nor now truly I, think not myself worthy of tali honore such honour. Ut that gaudeat he rejoyce malis alienis at another man's harms. Superfedent est we must leave off multitude ne the multitude exemplorum of examples. Numeravit he counted eum him societate the fellowship regni of the Kingdom. Semper always commiscabo te mensâ meâ I will thee meat at my table. Prosequor te amore, i. e. amo I love te laude, i. e. laudo I praise thee: prosequor te

ore, *i. e.* honoro *I* honour thee.
 afficio te gaudio, *i. e.* exhilaro
I make thee merry: afficio te
 applicio, *i. e.* punio *I* punish
 ee, afficio te dolore, *i. e.* con-
 sto *I make thee sad*. Mereor
 deserve cum adverbis with
 se adverbs, benè well, malè
 meliùs better, pejùs worse,
 timè as well as may be, pess-
 as ill as may be, adhæret
 veth to ablativo an ablative
 cum præpositione with the
 position de: ut as, nunquam
 è meritis es thou never de-
 edst well de me of me. Erasi-
 s meritis est hath deserved
 timè very well de Lingua La-
 of the Latin tongue. Catil-
 line meruit deserved
 timè as ill as could be de Re-
 licâ of the common-wealth.
 edam verba some verbs ac-
 endi of receiving, distandi of
 distant & and auferendi
 taking away optant do desire
 tivum an ablative case cum
 positione with a prepositi-
 at as, Jam pridem long since
 veram *I* had heard istuc
 ex multis of many. Ira an-
 x scarcely abstinet abstain-
 trepido magistro from
 trembling Master. Est it is
 tum a thing that falleth out
 ence nasci to be born à Prin-
 as of Princes. Imperator

the Emperor procul abest is far
 distant ab urbe from the City.
 Hic ablativus this ablative case
 vertitur is turned aliquando
 sometimes in dativum into a da-
 tive: ut as, Si is nescis thou
 knowest not vivere to live rectè
 orderly, decede go thy way perit-
 tis from them that have skills.
 Est it is virtus a vertue absti-
 nuisse to have abstained bonis
 placitis from good things that
 have liked us. Ait she said, Na-
 te Deâ, O thou that art born of
 a Goddess, heu alas fuge be
 packing, eripeque te and convey
 thy self quickly his flammis from
 these flames. Ablativus an abla-
 tive case significans signifying
 mensuram the measure excessus
 of exceeding adjicitur is put ver-
 bis to verbs quæ which obtinent
 have vim the force comparati-
 onis of comparison; ut as, Exi-
 stimavit he thought it deforme
 a very unseemly thing superari
 to be excelled ab iis of those vir-
 tutibus in vertues quos whom
 præstaret he excelled dignitate
 in honour. Ablativus the abla-
 tive case sumptus taken absolutè
 absolutely additur is added qui-
 buslibet verbis to any verbs; ut
 as, Christus Christ natus erat
 was born imperante Augusto
 when Augustus was Emperor,
 crucifixus crucified imperante

Tiberio when Tiberius was Emperor. Credo I think pudicitiam that chastity moratam stayed in terris on the Earth Saturno Rege when Saturn was King. Nil nothing desperandum is to be despair'd of, Christo duce Christ being our Captain & and auspice Christo Christ being our Leader. Audito when it was heard, Christum jam venisse that Christ was already come, Maria Mary cucurrit ran. Casus auferendi the ablative case additur is put quibuldam verbis to some verbs per Synecdochen by the figure Synecdoche, & and accusativus the accusative case poetice after the manner of Poets: ut as, Ægrotat he is sick animo in mind magis rather quam than corpore in body. Candet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos, his hairs are red. Tamen yet quædam some efferuntur are used in gigne li casu in the genitive case: ut as, Facis thou dealest absurde absurdly qui which angas te animi tormentest thy self in mind. Exanimatus he being amaz'd pendet animi doubteth in his mind. Desipiebam mentis I grew foolish. Discrucior animi I am troubled in mind, quia because abundum est mihi I must go ab domo from home. Diversi casus divers

cases diversæ rationis of diverse reasons possunt may apponi put eidem verbo to the same verb: ut as, Dedit he delivered vestem his garment mihi to me pignori for a pledge te præserte thee being present propria manu with his own hand. Ablative the ablative case agentis of the doer, sed but antecedente positione when a preposition is set before, additur is added passivis to passives, & and interdum sometimes dativus a dative: ut as, Laudatur he is commended his of these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis of those. Honesti honest things non occultantur are not hidden petuntur are desired a bonis viris of good men. Quorum participia whose participles frequentius very often dativis to datives govern datives: ut as, Audita la nonne tuarum sororum of thy sisters audita was heard a me, nec nor visa seen. Obliviscor both forgotten meorum of mine & and obliviscendus to be forgotten illis of them. Cæteris in the other cases manent in passivis in passives, qui fuerunt have been actives: ut as, Accusaris thou art accused furti of theft by me. Habeberis thou shalt be accounted ludibrio a laugh at stock. Dedoceris thou

otherwise taught istos mores
 these manners à me by me. Pri-
 verberis thou shalt be deprived of
 magistratu thy office. Vapulo I
 am beaten, venio I am sold, li-
 ceo I am prized, exulo I am
 banished, fio I am made, neutro-
 passiva being neuter-passives,
 abertt have passivam constru-
 tionem a passive construction:
 ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt be
 beaten à præceptore of the Ma-
 gister. Malo I had rather spoliari
 be spoiled à cive by a citizen
 quam than venire be sold ab
 hoste by an enemy. Quid what
 est will be done ab illo by him?
 Virtus vertue licet is prized
 parvo pretio at a low rate
 omnibus by all men. Cur why
 culat philosophia is philosophy
 banished à conviviis from ban-
 quets? Verba infinita verbs of
 the infinitive mood subjiciuntur
 familiariter are usually put after
 quibusdam some tum both ver-
 bs verbs tum and also adjecti-
 ves adjectives: ut as, Juvat it
 alighteth them morari that he
 should stay usque a while & and
 conferre gradum to go near
 tum. Amor love jussit command-
 scribere to write quæ those
 things which puduit it were a
 time dicere to speak. Pontice,
 Ponticus, vis wilt thou fieri
 made dives rich? cupias co-

vet nil nothing. Et and erat he
 was tum then dignus worthy a-
 mari to be loved. Gens huma-
 na mankind audax adventurous
 perpeti to endure omnia all
 things ruit runneth headlong per-
 vetitum nefas through mischiefs
 forbidden. Interdum sometimes
 verba infinita verbs of the in-
 finitive mood ponuntur are put
 figuratè by a figure & and ab-
 solutè absolutely: ut as, Hæc-
 cine what should these flagitia
 wickednesses fieri be committed?
 Subauditur there is understood,
 decet it becometh, oportet it
 behoveth, par est it is meet, æ-
 quum est it is fit, aut aliquid
 simile or some like verb. Terre-
 re he made them afraid crimi-
 nibus novis with new accusa-
 tions, hinc hereupon spargere
 he cast abroad ambiguas voces
 doubtful speeches in vulgum a-
 mong the common sort, & and
 conscius being guilty quærere
 did seek arma weapons: id est
 that is, terreat he did make
 afraid, spargebat he cast abroad,
 quærebat he did seek.

Gerundia Gerunds five or
 voces Gerundivæ words
 like Gerunds, & and Supina
 Supines regunt govern casus
 the cases verborum suorum of
 their own verbs: ut as, efferor
 I am carried away studio vi-
 dendi

dendi *with a desire to see parentes my parents.* Utendum est *we must make use of ætate our time: ætas our time præterit passeth away cito pede with a speedy pace.* Mittimus *we send scitatum to inquire of Oracula the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo.* Gerundia Gerunds in di pendent *do depend à quibuldam of some tum both substantivis substantives tum and also adjectivis adjectives: ut as, Et and quæ tanta causa what so great reason fuit tibi had you videnti to see Romam Rome? Innatus amor natural love habendi to have honey urget urgeth Cecropias apes the Athenian bees. Æneas jam already certus eundi fully determined to go cellâ in puppi in his tall ship. Infinitivus modus the infinitive mood ponitur is put loco instead Gerundii of a Gerund Poeticè after the manner of Poets: ut as, Quibus studium who have a desire tueri to defend arva their fields. Peritus skilful medicari to heal or cure. Interdum sometimes etiam likewise genitivus pluralis the genitive case plural non inveniunt not unelegantly adjicitur is put Gerundii vocibus with gerunds: ut as, Quum when contulissem me I had gone in forum into*

the market illorum vident gratiâ for to see them. Dant grant copiam leave crescent novarum for new comedies increase. Licentia liberty concessa is granted diripiendi pomorum to snatch apples appetitionum and victuals. Gerundia Gerunds in do, pendent do depend ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, ut as, ignavi idle boys cito deterentur are soon discouraged discendo from learning. Amorem love & and amicitia friendship, utrumque both the one and the other dictum est is derived ab amando from loving. Ubertas or gloria greater glory comparatur is gotten ex defendendo by defending, quam than ex accusando by accusing. Consultatur they do consult de transeundo of passing over in Galliam into France. Rectè scribendi ratio the means to write well conjuncta est is joyned cum loquendo with speaking. Petam I will require mercedem a recompence ab hoste of the enemy pro vapulando for being beaten Ponuntur they are put & absque præpositione without preposition: ut as, Vitium vicitur is nourished que and crevit encreaseth tegendo by being covered

reuered. Disces thou shalt learn
scribere to write Scribendo by
writing. Gerundia Gerunds in
um, pendent do depend ab his
præpositionibus of these prepo-
sitions, inter, ante, ad, ob, pro-
pter : ut as, Este be ye hilares
erry inter coenandum at sup-
per time. Tollent they will take
gentes animos lusty courages
nte domandum before they be
med. Locus amplissimus a
ost large place ad agendum to
lead in. Ne acceperis take not
unus a bribe pb absolven-
um to discharge men. Veni I
me propter redimendum for
ransom te thee. Cum when
ecessitas necessity significatur is
gnified ponuntur they are put
tra præpositionem without a
eposition, addito verbo Est the
rb est being added : ut as, O-
ndum est we must pray, ut
as sit there may be mens sana
sound mind in corpore sano
a sound body. Vigilandum
ei he must watch qui who
pit desireth vincere to over-
me. Gerundii voces Gerunds
ertuntur are turned in nomina
iectiva into nouns adjectives :
as, Tantus amor so great a
e florum of flowers & and
oria glory generandi mellis of
aking honey. Est it is proxi-
um the very next thing latro-

cinio to robbery duci to be drawn
præmio by a bribe ad accusan-
dos homines to accuse men. Cur
why adeo delectaris art thou so
delighted criminibus inferendis
in bringing accusations ?

PRIUS supinum the first su-
pine significat signifieth ac-
tively actively & and sequitur
followeth verbum a verb aut or
participium a participle signifi-
cans signifying motum a moti-
on ad locum to a place : ut as,
veniunt they come spectatum to
see, veniunt they come ut that
ipsæ they spectentur may be seen.
Milites the soldiers missi sunt
are sent speculatum to view ar-
cem the tower. Illa verò but
these phrases : Do I give venum
to be sold, do I give filiam my
daughter nuptum to be married,
habent have latentem motum
a hidden motion ; At but hoc
supinum this supine in neutro-
passivis in neuter-passives, &
and cum infinito with the infi-
nitive mood iri, significat signi-
fieth passively passively : ut as,
Ego I dudum ere while condu-
ctus sum was hired coctum to
dress meat, non vapulatum not
to be beaten. Postquam asier
that audierat he had heard non
datum iri that there should not
be given uxorem a wife filio to
his son. Dicunt men speak Po-
etice

eticè after the manner of Poets ;
 Eo I go visere to visit. Vado I
 go videre to see. Et also poni-
 tur it is put absolutè absolutely
 cum verbo est with the verb
 est: ut as, Actum est the mat-
 ter is past cure, illicet you may
 go when you list, periisti you are
 utterly undone. Itum est he went
 in viscera into the bowels terræ
 of the earth. Cessatum est satis
 you have been idle long enough.
 Posterius supinum the latter
 supine significat signifieth passi-
 vè passively, & and sequitur fol-
 loweth nomina adjectiva nouns
 adjectives: ut as, Sum I am
 extra noxam without fault, sed
 but non est it is not facile an
 easy matter purgatu to be clear-
 ed. Quod that which est is foe-
 dum foul or dishonest factu to be
 done, idem the same est is &
 also turpe dishonest dictu to be
 spoken. Arbitramur we think
 hunc this man dignum worthy
 spectatu to be regarded qui
 who non movetur is not mo-
 ved pecuniâ with money. In
 istis verò but in these phrases,
 Surgit he riseth cubitu from
 bed. Redit he returneth venatu
 from hunting; Cubitu & ve-
 natu videntur seem censenda
 to be thought potius rather no-
 mina nouns quàm than supina
 supines.

QUÆ nouns which signifi-
 cant signifie partem
 temporis part of time usur-
 pantur are used frequentius ve-
 ry of. en in ablativo in the abla-
 tive case rarò seldom in accusa-
 tivo in the accusative: ut as,
 Nemo mortalium no man li-
 ving sapit is wise omnibus ho-
 ris at all hours. Mendæ blemishes
 latent are not seen nocte by
 night. Id tempus about that
 time creatus est he was created
 Consul Consul. Quanquam al-
 though hîc in this place videtur
 there seemeth esse to be eclipsis a
 defect præpositionis of the præ-
 position per by, vel or, sub under.
 Quæ autem but nouns which
 denotant do signifie durationem
 durance & and continuationem
 continuance temporis of time
 efferuntur are used in accusa-
 tivo in the accusative, & inter-
 dum and sometimes in ablativo
 in the ablativo: ut as, Jam non
 hîc in this place regnabit
 Kings shall reign ter centum
 totos annos full three hundred
 years. Janua the Gate atri Di-
 tis of the black god of Hell pa-
 tet lyeth open noctes atque die-
 nights and days. Tamen yet
 hîc in this place poteris you may
 requiescere rest mecum with me
 hâc nocte this night. Impera-
 vit he reigned triennio three
 years

years & decem mensibus *and ten months* octoq; diebus *and eight days*. Etiam also dicimus we say, In paucis diebus *within a few days*: De die *by day*: De nocte *by night*. Promitto I do promise in diem *against a day*. Commodo I lend in mensem *for a month*. Annos ad quinquaginta natus *about fifty years old*. Studui I have studied per tres annos *about three years*. Puer a boy id ætatis *of that age*. Non plus triduum aut triduo *not more than the space of three days*. Tertio vel ad tertium *about the third calendas vel calendarum of the Calends*.

Spatium the space loci of a place effertur is used in accusativo *in the accusative case* & and interdum sometimes in ablativo *in the ablative*: ut as, Dic tell *em* quibus in terris *in what part of the earth* spatium the breadth coeli of heaven patet lyeth open tres ulnas *three fells* non amplius *no more*, (& eris thou shalt be mihi uni- to me magnus Apollo the great Apollo.) Jam now processeram I had gone forth mille passus a mile. Abest he is distant bidui *two days journey*, subintelligitur *there is understood* spatium vel spatlo a space, itinere vel iter *a journey*. Abest he is distant

ab urbe from the City quingentis millibus passuum *five hundred thousand paces*.

NOMINA Appellativa nouns appellative: & and nomina names majorum locorum of greater places adduntur are added ferè commonly cum præpositione with a preposition verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion aut or actionem action in loco in a place, ad locum to a place, à loco from a place, aut or per locum by a place: ut as, versatur he is conversant in foro in the market. Meruit he served sub rege under the King in Galliâ in France. Iliades the Trojan women ibant went ad Templum to the Temple non æquæ Palladis of unjust Pallas. Majores natu nobiles the elder noblemen legantur are sent in Ambassage in Africam into Africa. Discedens I departing è Sicilia out of Sicily veni came Rhodum to Rhodes. Ibis thou shalt go per mare by sea ad Indos to the Indians. Omne verbum every verb genitivum admittit governeth a genitive proprii nominis of the proper name loci of a place in quo wherein actio an action fit is done, modò *sc* that sit it be primæ vel secundæ decli-

declinationis of the first or second declension, & and singularis numeri the singular number : ut as, Quid what faciam shall I do Romæ at Rome? Mentiri nescio I cannot lye. Samia fuit was mihi mater my mother, ea she habitabat dwelt Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives humi on the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, sequuntur do follow formam the form propriorum of proper names : ut as, Viximus we lived simul together domi at home bellicque and in war. Arma weapons sunt are parvi little worth foris abroad, nisi except est there be consilium counsel domi at home. Domi at home non patitur suffereth not alios genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam than meæ mine, tuæ thine, suæ his, nostræ ours, vestræ yours, alienæ another man's : ut as, Vescor I eat domi meæ at my own house, non alienæ not another man's. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit be duntaxat only pluralis numeri of the plural number, aut or tertiæ declinationis the third declension, ponitur it is put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in

the ablative : ut as, Colchus an Asian, an or Assyrius an Assyrian, nutritus brought up Thebis at Thebes an or Argis at Argos? Getulicus scribit writeth Lentulum genitum that Lentulus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Præsidium the garrison Anxuri at Anxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthaginini at Carthage cum unâ solâ legione with one only band of Soldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo do love Tibur Tibur Romæ at Rome, Romam Rome Tibure at Tibur. Quum when tu thou measas hospitum convomeres didst vomit up thy hosts good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Commendo I commend tibi unto thee domum ejus his house quæ which est is Siccyone at Siccyon. Sic in like manner utimur we use ruri vel rure in the country in ablativo in the ablative case : ut as, Continet se he keeps himself ferè commonly ruri in the country. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy father's country farm. Proprium the proper name loci of a place apponitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place, in accusativo in the accusative case : ut as, Con-

cessi

cessi I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capiendum ingenii cultum to get learning. Eo Londinum I go to London ad merces emendas to buy wares. Ad hunc modum after this manner utimur we use rus the country & and domus an house : ut as, Ego ibo I will go rus into the countrey. Capellæ my goats saturæ being full ite go ye domum home, hesperus the evening venit draweth on, ite be ye packing. Proprium the proper name loci of a place adicitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motion a motion à loco from a place in ablativo in the ablative case : ut as, nisi but that antè heretofore profectus esses you had gone Româ from Rome nunc now relinques you should leave eam it. Sum I am profecturus about to make iter my journey Eboraco sive per Eboracum by York. Ad eundem modum after the same manner, domus an house & and rus the countrey usurpantur are used : ut as, Nuper of late exiit he went domo from home. Timeo I fear ne lest thaz pater my father redierit be returned rure out of the Countrey.

HÆC Tria Impersonalia these three Impersonals,

interest it maketh matter or forceth, refert it skillerth or booteth, & and est it concerneth, annexuntur are joyned quibuscumlibet genitivis to any genitives, præter hos ablativos except these ablatives foemininos feminines, meâ mine, tuâ thine, suâ his, nostrâ ours, vestrâ yours, & and cuiâ whose : ut as, Interest it concerneth magistratûs a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ Reipublicæ for a Christian Commonwealth Episcopos esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and pios godly. Est it is the part prudentis of a wise Man dissimulare to wink at multa many things. Tuâ refert it is expedient for thee nôsse to know reipsum thy self. Ea cædes that murther potissimum chiefly datur is imputed criminali a crime ei to him cuiâ interfuit whom it concerned, non ei not to him cuiâ nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et also illi genitivi these genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancumque how great soever, tantidem for so much : ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibuscum

cum

cum with whom vixeris thou
 leadeſt thy Life. Tanti reſert it
 ſo greatly behoveth agere to do
 honeſta honeſt things, Veſtrâ
 parvi intereſt it little toucheth
 you. Et and intereſt it belongeth
 ad meam laudem to my com-
 mendation. Hæc impersonalia
 theſe impersonals feruntur are
 carried in dativum into the da-
 tive caſe, Accidit it falleth out,
 certum eſt it is ſure, contingit
 it chanceſh, conſtat it is mani-
 feſtly known, conſert it helpeth,
 competit it agreeth or is conve-
 nient, conducit it is good and
 available, convenit it is meet,
 placet it pleaſeth, diſplicet it
 diſpleaſeth, dolet it grieveth,
 expedit it is expedient, evenit
 it happeneth, liquet it is clear,
 libet it contenteth or liketh, li-
 cet it is lawſul, nocet it hurt-
 eth, obeſt it hindreth, prodeſt
 it profiteſh, præſtat it is better,
 patet it is open, ſtat it is re-
 ſolved, reſtat it remaineth, be-
 neſit it happeneth well, male-
 fit it happeneth ill, ſatiſſit it is
 ſatiſſied, ſupereſt it remaineth,
 ſufficit it is ſufficient, vacat pro-
 otium eſt there is leiſure: ut
 as, convenit mihi tecum I and
 thou agree together. Præſtat it
 is better mihi for me emori ut-
 terly to die per virtutem by my
 manhood quam than vivere to

live per dedecus in diſgrace.
 Non vacat Jovi Jupiter is not
 at leiſure adeſſe to be preſent ex-
 iguis rebus at ſmall matters.
 Dolet it grieveth imprudent
 the unwary & libero adoleſcen-
 ti and frank young man dictum
 that it was ſpoken. Maleſit it
 falleth out ill privignis to ſons
 in law à novercâ by their ſtep-
 mother. Beneſit it cometh well
 to paſs nobis to us à Deo from
 God. Stat mihi, id eſt, ſtatu-
 tum eſt I am determind reno-
 vare to renew caſus omnes all
 hazards. Hæc impersonalia
 theſe impersonals, juvat it de-
 lighteth, decet it becometh cum
 compositis with their com-
 pounds, delectat it delighteth,
 oportet it behoveth exigunt re-
 quire accuſandi caſum an accu-
 ſative caſe: ut as, Juvat me
 delighteth me ire to go per al-
 tum by Sea. Decet it becometh
 uxorem a wiſe curare to look
 ædes her houſe. Dedecet it be-
 cometh not viros men rixari
 ſcold muliebriter like women.
 Oportet it behoveth patrem
 familias an houſholder eſſe to be
 vendacem a ſeller, non emacer
 not a buyer. Præpoſitio ver-
 but the prepoſition ad, addita
 is added propriè properly his
 theſe, attinet it belongeth, per-
 tinet it pertaineth, ſpectat

tendeth unto and lieth upon: ut
as, Visne will you me dicere
that I speak quod that which
attinet belongeth ad te to thee?
Spectat it belongeth ad omnes
to all bene vivere to live well.
Pertinet it appertaineth in ut-
ramque partem to both parts.
Accusativus an accusative case
cum genitivo with a genitive
subjicitur is put after his im-
personalibus these impersonals,
poenitet it repenteth, tædet it
irkerh or wearieih, miseret it
pitieth, miserefcit it bath com-
passion on, pudet it shameth,
piget it grieveth: ut as, Si is
vixisset he had lived ad-cente-
simum annum to the hundredth
year, non poeniteret eum it
would not repent him senectutis
sue of his old age. Tædet it
irkerh animam meam my soul
vitæ meæ of my life. Miseret
te thou hast compassion on alio-
rum others. Nec miserefcit I
neither pity, nec pudet nor am
ashamed tui of thee. Quidem
indeed piget it grieveth, pu-
detque and shameth me me fra-
tris of my brother. Nonnulla
impersonalia some impersonals
remigrant do run back aliquan-
do sometimes in personalia into
personals: ut as, Arbusta the
shrubs humilesque myricæ and
the low tamarisks non juvant

delight not omnes all men.
Namque for mollia regna wo-
manish Kingdoms decent be-
come animos tuos thy courage.
Arbor a tree producta ad fru-
gem grown up to bear fruit de-
lectat delighteth agricolam the
husbandman. Nemo no man
commiserefcit pitieth misero-
rum the miserable. Non pu-
det istud doth not this thing
shame te thee? Non pudet
hæc do not these things shame
te thee? Cœpit it beginneth,
incipit it beginneth, desinit it
ceaseth, debet it ought, solet
it is wont & and potest it may,
iuncta being joyned impersona-
libus to impersonals, induunt
take upon them formam the form
impersonalium of impersonals:
ut as, Ubi primum so soon as
coeperat it began non conve-
nire to be no agreement quæstio
a question oriebatur did arise.
Solet it is wont tædere to
grieve avaros the covetous im-
pendii of charge. Desinit it
ceaseth tædere to grieve illum
him studii of his study. Debet
it ought pudere to shame Sacer-
dotem the Priest inscitæ of ig-
norance. Non potest it is not
possible ad summum perveniri
that the principal end should be
attained, nisi but ex principiis
by the beginning. Verbum im-
personale

of time: ut as, Nunc now, tunc at that time, tum then, interea in the mean while, pridie the day before postridie the day after: ut as, poteram I could do nihil nothing tunc temporis at that time amplius more quam than flere weep. Inierunt they entered pugnant the fight pridie the day before ejus diei that day. Pridie the day before Calendarum seu Calendas the Kalends. Quantitatis of quantity: ut as, parum little, satis enough, abunde sufficient, : ut as, Satis eloquentiae words enough, sapientiae parum little wisdom. Audivimus we have heard abunde fabularum tales enough. Instar significat significeth æquiparationem equality or matching, mensuram measure, aut or similitudinem likeness: ut as, ædificant they build equum an horse divinâ arte by the divine art Palladis of Pallas instar montis as big as a mountain. Gylippus, solus alone mittitur is sent in quo erat instar omnium auxiliorum who could do as much as all helpers besides. Sed but hoc scelus this wicked act habet hath pondus the weight & and instar the measure meriti of a reward Hic in this place interdum sometimes præpositio the preposition ad, apponitur is added;

ut as, Vallis the dale clauditur is inclosed ad instar castrorum even as a camp. Populus Romanus the people of Rome parva origine from a small beginning emicuit is grown up ad instar to the likeness tantæ magnitudinis of so great bigness. Quædam certain adverbium dativum admittunt govern the dative case nominum of the nouns unde whereof sunt deducuntur they are derived: ut as, Venit he came obviam illi to meet him. Nam for obvius illi he meet him dicitur is spoken. Canit he singeth similiter build like this man. Et and vivit liveth inutiliter unprofitably seipso to himself. Sedet he sitteth propinquius nearer tibi to thee quam than mihi to me. Et alii dativi these datives sunt are adverbiales like adverbs: tempori by time, luci by day, vespere in the evening: ut as, Venit he came tempore in time, quod which est is primum the chief est omnium rerum of all things Occidit he slew hominem a man luci by day. Vidi I saw it afferri brought ad vos to you vespere in the evening. Sum there are some quæ which accusandi casum admittunt govern an accusative case præpositionis of the preposition unde whereof

sunt profecta *they are come* : ut
as, Castra *the tents* moventur
are moved propius *nearer* ur-
berem *the City*. Mauri *the Moors*
sunt *are* proxime *next* Hispani-
am *Spain*. Cedò flagitantis
an adverb of one earnestly de-
siring exhiberi *to be given or pre-*
sented regit *governeth* accusati-
um *an accusative case* : ut *as*,
Cedò appoinz quemvis arbi-
trum *any arbitrator*. Adverbia
adverbs diversitatis *of diversity*,
aliter *otherwise*, secus *otherwise*,
& *and* illa duo *these two*, antè
before, post *after*, non raro in-
veniuntur *are not seldom found*
cum ablativo *with an ablative*
case ; ut *as*, Multò aliter *much*
otherwise. Paulò secus *little*
otherwise. Multò antè *much be-*
fore. Longè secus *far otherwise*.
Venit *he came* longo post tem-
pore *a long time after*. Paulò
post *a little after*. Nisi *except*
& *also* ipsa *they* sunt censenda
are to be thought potiùs *rather*
adverbia *adverbs*. Adverbia
adverbs comparativi & super-
lativi *gradus of the compara-*
tive and superlative degree ca-
sus admittunt govern the cases
fluatos *accustomed* subservire
to be set after comparativis *com-*
paratives & *and* superlativis *su-*
perlatives, sicut *as* est *it is* præ-
ceptum *taught* antè *before* : ut
Accessit *he came* propius

nearer illo *than the other*. Dixit
he spake optime *best* omnium
of all. Legimus *we read*, pro-
pius *nearer* ad deos *to the gods*,
& *and* propius à terris *the less*
space off from the earth. Plus
more reperitur *is found* jun-
ctum joyned nominativo *to a no-*
minative case, genitivo *a geni-*
tive, accusativo *an accusative*,
& *and* ablativo *an ablative* ; ut
as, paulò plus *somewhat more*
trecenta vehicula *than three*
hundred chariots amissa sunt *are*
lost. Plus *more* duo millia ho-
minum *than two thousand men*
cæsa slain eo die *on that day*.
Plus *more* quàm *than* quinqu-
aginta hominum *fifty men* ceci-
derunt *were slain*. Acies *the*
Army ablerat *was gone* paulò
plus *a little more* quingentos
passus *than five hundred paces*.
Fui *I have been* in nave *in the*
ship triginta dies *thirty days*,
aut *or* plus *more* eo *than that*.

Quibus modis *with what*
moods verborum *of*
verbs quæ adverbia *what ad-*
verbs congruunt *do agree*.
Ubi *when*, postquam *after*
that, & *and* cum *when* ad-
verbia *adverbs* temporis *of*
time apponuntur *are put in-*
terdum *sometimes* indicati-
vis verbis *with indicative*
verbs, interdum *verò* *and*
some-

sometimes subjunctivis with subjunctives: ut as, Ubi when dedit he gave hæc dicta these words. Ubi when nos we laverimus have washed, si if voles you will lavato wash you. Cum when faciam vitula I shall sacrifice a young cow pro frugibus for corn ipse venito come thou. Cum when canerem I sang of reges kings & and prælia wars, Cynthius Apollo aurem vellit twitted me by the ear. Hic in this place prius the former Cum, videtur seemeth esse to be adverbium an adverb, posterius the latter conjunctio a conjunctio. Donec pro for quamdiu so long as gaudet rejoiceth indicativo with an indicative mood: ut as, Donec so long as eram I was sospes safe. Donec so long as eris thou shalt be foelix in prosperity numerabis thou shalt number multos amicos many friends. Pro for quousque until exigit requireth nunc sometimes indicativum an indicative mood, nunc sometimes subjunctivum a subjunctive: ut as, Donec until iussit he bad cogere to gather oves the sheep stabulis in the sheepfolds numerumque referre and to count them.

Donec until ea aqua the water quam which adjectivum thou hast added sit be decoctum boiled. Dum, de re præsentis a thing present non perfectum not perfect, aut or pro for quamdiu so long as posset requireth fatendi modum in the indicative mood: ut as, Dum whilst that virgo the maiden apparatur is making ready in conclavi in the inner parlour. Ego volo I will haberi te thee dici be called meum my son tantisper dum so long as facis thou dost quod that which est is dignum befitting te thee. Dum pro for dummodo so that necessitas is joyned alias one while potentiali to the potential, aliter another while subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, Dum so that possum I may promitti tibi thee. Dum so that comperiam I find not me falli that I am deceived hoc by this fellow. Dum pro for donec until tantum a subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, Dum until tertias the third summer videbit shall see regnantem reigning Latio in Italy. Quoad pro for quamdiu as long as, adhibetur is put vel either indicativis to indicatives

or subjunctivis *subjunctives*:
 Pro for donec *until*, subjun-
 ctivis solis *to subjunctives on-
 ly*: ut as, Quoad as long as
 expectes thou expectest contu-
 bernaalem thy chamber-fellow.
 Quoad as long as possem I
 could & and liceret might,
 nunquam discederem I would
 never depart ab ejus latere
 from his side. Servabo I will
 keep omnia all things integra
 entire and whole, quoad until
 exercitus the army huc mit-
 tatur be sent hither. Simul
 ac as soon as, simul atque as
 soon as adherent cleave to in-
 dicativo the indicative mood,
 & and subjunctivo the subjun-
 ctive: ut as, Simul ac as
 soon as erat he was patiens
 able to abide belli war. Simul
 atque as soon as ætas age ado-
 verit waxed ripe. Quem-
 odum even as, ut as, ut-
 unque however, sicut as,
 utrumque admitrunt mo-
 dum govern both moods: ut
 as, Ut even as salutabis thou
 shalt salute, ita so & also re-
 lutaberis thou shalt be salu-
 ted back again. Ut as feceris
 mentem thou hast sown, ita
 & also metes thou shalt reap.
 pro for postquam after
 jungitur is joyned indica-
 tivo to the indicative: ut as,

Ut after that ventum est they
 came in urbem into the City.
 Quasi as, seu as, tanquam
 as, perinde acsi even like as,
 haud secus acsi no otherwise
 than as, quum when habent
 they have proprium verbum a
 proper verb apponuntur are
 put subjunctivo to the subjun-
 ctive mood: ut as, Tanquam
 as though ipse thy self feceris
 hast done aliquid something.
 Quasi as if non norimus nos
 we knew not our selves inter
 nos among our selves. Alias
 otherwise copulant they couple
 consimiles casus like cases: ut
 as, Novi I knew hominem the
 man tanquam te even as thy
 self. Aridet mihi he smiles
 on me quasi amico as on a
 friend. Ne prohibendi an ad-
 verb of forbidding præponi-
 tur is set before vel either
 imperativis imperatives, vel
 or subjunctivis subjunctives:
 ut as, Magna Sacerdos, O great
 Prophetess ne savi be not so
 eager. Hic he est is magnus
 nebulo a great knave, ne me-
 tuas do not fear him. Ne
 pro for non not inservit
 modis cæteris governs other
 moods. Adverbia adverbs,
 casu accedente if a case be
 added, transeunt in præpo-
 sitiones are turned into præ-

positions: ut *as*, Vacuus viator the moneyless traveller cantabit will sing coram latrone before a thief.

Conjunctiones copulativæ conjunctions copulatives, & and disjunctivæ disjunctives, cum his quatuor with these four quàm than, nisi except, præterquam save than, an whether, omnino ne-stant do altogether join similes casus like cases: ut *as*, Socrates Socrates docuit taught Xenophantem Xenophon & and Platonem Plato. Utinam I would to God estes thou wert calidus warm ant or frigidus cold. Nescio I know not whether homo the man sit be albus white an or ater black. Est he is minor natus younger quàm than tu thou. Placet he pleaseth nemini none nisi except vel or præterquam save sibi himself. Excepto it being excepted si if aliqua privata ratio some private reason casualis dictionis of a casual word repugnet gain-say vel or postulat require aliud another thing: ut *as*, emi I bought librum a book centum for an hundred asses or a noble & an pluris more. Vixi I lived Romæ at Rome & and

Venetiis at Venice. Descendat let it sink in aures into the ears Metii Judicis of censuring Metius & and patris your father & and nostras mine. Conjunctiones copulativæ conjunctions copulatives & and disjunctivæ disjunctives aliquoties sometimes conglutinant couple similes modos like moods & and tempora tenses: ut *as*, Stat he stands recto corpore with his body upright despicitque and looks down in terras the ground. Aliquoties autem but sometimes similes modos like moods, sed but diversa tempora divers tenses: ut *as*, Nisi but that lactasses thou hadst allured me amantem me being in love & and produceres drawn me on vanâ spe with vain hope. Egi I have given tibi thee gratias thanks & and aliquando sometime possum may collaudare commend thee. Et si albeo tametsi although, etiam although, quanquam however, in principio in the beginning orationis of a sentence postulant require indicativos modos indicative moods, in medio in the middle sæpius very often subjunctivæ

Etivos subjunctives. Quamvis although & and licet although frequentius more often subjunctivos subjunctives : ut as, Et si although nil novi no news afferbatur was brought. Quamquam although animus my mind horret is agast meminisse to remember. Quamvis although Græcia Greece miretur admires Elysios campos the Elysian fields. Licet albeit, Homere O Homer, ipse thy self venias dost come comitatus accompanied Musis with the Muses, tamen yet if attuleris thou hast brought nil nothing, foras out of doors, Homere O Homer, ibis thou shalt go. Ni but that, nisi except, si if, siquidem for truly, quod because, quia for as much as, quàm than, postquam since that, posteaquam after that, ubi pro for postquam since that, nunquam never, priusquam before that adhærent cleave to & both indicativis indicatives & and subjunctivis subjunctives : ut as, Gauded I am glad quod redieris because you are returned incolumis safe. Castigo te I chastize thee non quod odio habeam not because I hate thee, sed quod amem but because I love thee. Judicas you shew aliud honestum another man-

ner of honesty quàm than Philosophi the Philosophers statuunt set down. Accusas thou accusast gravius more grievously quàm than tua consuetudo thy custom patitur permittit. Si if jungitur is joyned utrique modo to both moods : at hui si pro for quamvis although tantum only subjunctivo to the subjunctive : ut as, Redeam should I return ? Non no, si me obsecret although she intreats me. Siquis if any tantum only indicativo to the indicative : ut as, Siquis if any adest be present. Quando sibi that, quandoquidem for as much as, quoniam because junguntur are joined indicativo to an indicative : ut as, Dicite say on, (quandoquidem for as much as confedimus we are set together in molli herba in the soft grass.) Quoniam because mihi non credis thou believest me not, ipse facito periculum thou thy self make tryal. Quippe surely, for as much as cum when habet is hath proprium verbum a proper verb gaudet indicativo governs the indicative : ut as, Venia pardon danda est is to be given huic to this man, quippe surely ægrotat he is sick, Si addideris if thou addest Qui which utrumq; admittit mo-

dum it governeth both moods: ut *as*, Venia pardon non est is not danda to be given huic to this man, quippe qui *as* he that pejeravit five or pejeraverit is forsworn jam already his twice. Qui cum when habet it hath vim causalem the force of a reason postulat requireth subjunctivum the subjunctive: ut *as*, es thou art stultus a fool, qui credas seeing that thou creditest huic this fellow. Cum pro for quamvis although, pro for quandoquidem seeing that vel or quoniam because semper evermore adheret cleaveth to subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut *as*, Cum although nos dicamus we say nihil posse that nothing can præcipi be delivered in præceptis, tamen yet solemus we are wont differere to discourse de aliis rebus of other matters. Gradi-ve O Mars, cum seeing that sis thou art aptus fit virilibus officiis for manly charges. Cum & and tum, item also tum geminatum doubled copulant couple similes modos like moods. Est autem but there is in cum quiddam minus a certain less thing atque and ideo therefore statuitur it is plated in priore

parte in the former part clausulæ of the clause: in tum quiddam majus a certain greater thing, ac and proinde therefore collocatur it is set in posteriore parte in the latter part clausulæ of the clause: ut *as*, amplectitur he makes much of tum both omnes eruditos all learned men, tum imprimis and especially Marcellum Marcellus. Odit he hateth tum both literas learning tum and also virtutem virtue. Ne what, an whether, num whether or no, particulæ particles interrogandi of asking, amant do love indicativum the indicative mood: ut *as*, Superatne is he alive, & and vescitur aura ætherea breathes he? At but cum when accipiuntur they are taken dubitative doubtfully aut or indefinite indefinitely postulant they require subjunctivum the subjunctive: ut *as*, Vile go see num whether redlerit he be returned. Nil refert, it booteth nothing at all fecerisne whether you have done it, an persuaseris or persuaded it. Ut conjunctio causalis a conjunction causal seu or perfectiva perfective, & and ut pro for ne non lest not post verba

Iba after verbs timoris of fear
jungitur is joyned nunc some-
 times potentiali to the po-
 tential, nunc sometimes sub-
 junctivo to the subjunctive: ut
 as, perduxere they brought il-
 luc thither filium meum my
 son ut to the end that esset he
 should be una together secum
 with them. Dave, O Davus,
 te oro I intreat thee, ut that
 iam now redeat he may return
 in viam into the way. Me-
 tuo I fear, ut substet, i. e. ne
 non substet hospes that this
 stranger will not abide con-
 stant. Ut concedentis a con-
 junction of yielding, seu or
 positum put pro for quanquam
 although & and ut pro for ut-
 pote so much as servit serves
 subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut
 as, ut albeit omnia all things
 contingant should fall out quæ
 which volo I would, non pos-
 sum I cannot levare be eased.
 Non est tibi fidendum no trust
 is to be given thee ut qui to-
 ties fefelleris because thou hast
 so often deceived. Ut qui fue-
 ris for as much as thou hast
 been relictus lest solus a-
 lone. Ut pro for postquam
 after that, pro for quemad-
 modum as, vel or sicut like
 as, & and interrogativum an
 interrogative, necitur is coup-

led indicativis with indicatives:
 ut as, Ut after that discessi I
 departed ab urbe from the
 City intermisi I omitted nul-
 lum diem no day quin scri-
 berem but I wrote. Tamen
 yet perge tu go thou forward
 facere to make has nuptias
 this marriage ut as facis thou
 dost. Credo I think so ut est
 dementia like as is his mad-
 ness. Ut valet how fares he?
 Ut how meminit remembers
 he nostri us? Quanquam al-
 tho' dictum est we spoke pau-
 lû supra somewhat before de
 hoc of this quoque also in
 constructione in the constru-
 ction adverbii of an adverb.

PRæpositio a preposition
 subaudita understood in-
 terdum sometimes facit causetb
 ut that ablativus an ablative
 case addatur be added: ut as,
 Habeo te I have thee loco,
 i. e. in loco instead paren-
 tis of a father. Apparuit be
 appeared illi unto him humana
 specie, id est, sub humana
 specie under the shape of a
 man. Discessit he is depart-
 ed magistratu, id est, à ma-
 gistratu from his office. Præ-
 positio a preposition in com-
 positione in composition non-
 nunquam sometimes regit go-
 verneib eundem casum the

same case quem which & ab-
sa regebat it governed extra
compositionem without com-
position: ut as, Nec posse
not to be able avertere to turn
away Regem the King Teu-
croꝝ of the Trojans Italiã
from Italy. Postes the Posts
emoti cardine mov'd out of
their places procumbunt lie
flat on the ground. Detru-
dunt they thrust naves the
ships scopulo from the rock.
Præterea te I pass by thee
in salutatum unsaluted. Ver-
ba Verbs composita com-
pounded cum with a, ab, ad,
con, de, è, ex, in, nonnun-
quam sometimes repetunt re-
peateasdem præpositiones the
same prepositions cum suo
casu with their case extra
compositionem without com-
position, idque and that ele-
ganter elegantly: ut as, ab-
stinuerunt they have abstain-
ed à viris from men. Ad-
vocabo I will call amicos
my friends ad hanc rem to
this business. Conferemus we
will compare cum legibus
with the laws. Nunquam co-
gitavi I never thought de-
trahere to detract de tuã fa-
mã from thy good name. Cum
when evaseris thou art esca-
ped ex inimicis out of snares,

Postquam after that excessit
ex ephebis he passed out from
among the young striplings.
Incumbe in rempublicam
be careful for the Common-
wealth cogitatione with thy co-
gitation curaque and care.
In pro for erga towards,
contra against & and ad to
habet hath accusativum an
accusative case: ut as, Acci-
pit she taketh animum men-
temque benignam a cour-
teous mind and meaning in
Teucros towards the Trojans.
Quid tantum what so great
matter meus Æneas could my
Æneas committere commit
in te against thee! Quid
what potuere could Troes the
Trojans? Quo te Moeri pe-
des, Maris, whither goest
thou? An what in urbem
into that City quò whither
via the way ducit leads!
Idem the same jungitur is
joyned cum accusativo with an
accusative case, quoties so of-
ten as divisio division, muta-
tio change aut or incremen-
tum the increase rei of a
thing cum tempore with time
significatur is signified: ut
as, Estque and there is la-
cus a place ubi where via the
way findit se divideth it self
in ambas partes into two
parts.

arts. Troja Troy versa est is
urned in cineres into ashes
iro sospite my husband be-
ing safe. Amor love crescit
inhi grows in me in horas
every hour. In cum when a-
ctus an action in loco in a
place significatur is signified
ostulat requireth ablativum
an ablative case: ut as, sci-
et namely ut as fulvum
urum yellow gold spectatur
is tried in ignibus in the
re. Sub pro for ad to,
er by or through & and an-
te before innititur leaneth
on accusativo an accusative:
ut as, Properemus let us
ascend sub umbram to the
shadow. Legati the Ambassa-
tors ferè in a manner sub
ad tempus, id est, per id
tempus about that time missi
are sent ad res repetendas
to recover the things lost.
Cura care recurſat begins
fresh sub noctem, id est,
paulo ante noctem a little
before night, vel or instante
nocte the night approaching.
Alias otherwise ablativum
admittit it governs an ab-
lative: ut as, Ætas time
in apicem proferet will
bring into open light quic-
quid whatsoever est is sub
terra under the ground. Sub

nocte silenti, id est, in nocte
silenti in the silent night,
Super pro for ultra beyond
jungitur is joyned accusati-
vo to an accusative case: ut
as, Proferet he will extend
imperium the Empire super
Garamantas beyond the Afri-
cans & and Indos Indians.
Super pro for de of & and
in in, ablativo to an abla-
tive: ut as, Multus varius-
que rumor manifold and di-
vers reports super eâ re of
that matter. Super viridi
fronde upon green branches.
Subter under uno significa-
tu in one signification jun-
gitur is joyned utrique ca-
sui to both cases apud Au-
thores with Authors: ut as,
Pugnatum est they fought
super above subterque and
under terras the ground. Li-
bet it likes me ferre to en-
dure omnes casus all ha-
zards subter densâ testudi-
nè under a thick shelter. Te-
nus up to gaudet rejoyceith.
ablativo with an ablative, &
both singulari singular & and
plurali plural: ut as, Pube-
tenus up to the privy parts.
Pectoribus tenus up to the
breasts. At but genitivo with
the genitive plurali plural
tantum only: ut as, Cru-

rum *tenus up to the thighs.*
 Præpositiones *prepositions*
 cum *when* amittunt *they lose*
 casum *their case* migrant in
 adverbia *do change into ad-*
 verbs: ut *as*, Venit *he came*
 longo post tempore *a long*
 time *after.* Conjux *my wife*
 subit *follows* ponè *behind,*
 ferimur *we are carried* per
 opaca locorum *through dark*
 places. Æneas I *Æneas*
 Troius *the Trojan* quem
 whom quæritis *ye seek* ad-
 sum *am here* coram *in pre-*
 sence.

Interjectiones *Interjections*
 ponuntur *are put* non ra-
 rō *often* absolute *absolutely,*
 & *and* sine casu *without a*
 case: ut *as*, Connixa *she*
 yeaning reliquit *left* spem
 gregis *the hope of the flock,* ah
 alas! in nudâ silice *upon the*
 bare flint stone. Quæ dementia
 what madness, malum *with a*
 mischief? O exclamantis *an*
 interjection of exclamation jun-
 gitur & *joyned* nominativo *to*
 a nominative, accusativo *an*
 accusative, & *and* vocativo
 a vocative: ut *as*, O festus
 dies O joyful day hominis *of*

man! O nimium fortun-
 tos O too too fortunate agric-
 las husbandmen si *if* nōri-
 they knew sua bona *their on*
 good! O formose Puer
 fair lad, nimium ne cre-
 trust not too much colori *to*
 beauty. Heu alas & *and* prob-
 adherent cleave nunc *for*
 times nominativo *to a nomi-*
 tive, nunc sometimes accu-
 tivo *to an accusative:* ut
 Heu pietas *ah the godline*
 Heu prisca fides *ah the anc*
 faithfulness! Heu stirpem
 visam *ah odious stock!* Pro
 Jupiter oh Jupiter! tu ho-
 thou fellow adiges me ad in-
 niam wilt carry me beside
 self. Proh fidem Oh the fa-
 Deum of Gods atque *and*
 minum of men! Proh san-
 Jupiter, oh holy Jupiter!
 alas & *and* vae alas appon-
 tur *are put* dativo *to a da-*
 case: ut *as*, Hei mihi wo is
 quod that amor love est is
 dicabilis *to be healed* nu-
 herbis *with no herbs.* Vae
 sero mihi wo is me
 wretch that I am, quanta
 spe *from how great hope*
 cidi *am I fallen.*

F I N I S.

MONITA Pedagogica
School-masters Precepts
or carmen a Treatise in
the Gulielmi Lili of Willi-
Lily ad discipulos suos to
Scholars de moribus con-
ning manners.



UER little youth
qui which es mihi
discipulus art my
Scholar, atq; and
desirest doceri to be
taught, ades come huc hither,
accipe conceive well hæc di-
these sayings animo tuo
thy mind. Citus betimes
in the morning fuge leave
thum thy bed, discute shake
mollem somnum thy sweet
sleep: supplex humbly petas
unto I templa the Church, &
venerare worship Deum
God. Attamen but imprimis
of all fit facies let thy face
ota washed que and manus
hands: Sint vestes let thy
ments be nitidæ clean, cæ-
sq; and thy hair compta
d. Adsis be thou there fu-
is avoiding desidiæ idle-
cùm when schola nostra
school te vocarit shall call
Nulla sit tibi causa have
no excuse moræ pigræ of
larrying. Cùm when vide-
re shall see me præcepto-

rem me thy Master, ore saluta
salute me & and condiscipulos
quosque tuos all thy school-fel-
lows, ordine in order. Tu quo-
que fac sedeas and see that thou
sit ubi where iubemus te sedisse
I will thee to sit, manequæ and
stay in loco in thy place, nisi
unless sis thou beest iustus com-
manded abire to go thence. Ac
and ut as quisque every one
est is magis clarus more ex-
cellent munere in the gift do-
ctrinæ of learning, sic so is he
erit locandus shall sit magis
clarâ sede in a more excellen-
place. Scalpellum let a pen-
knife, calami quills, atramen-
tum ink, charta paper, libelli
books sint be arma implements
semper always parata ready
tuis studiis for thy studies. Si
quid dictabo if I shall propose
to thee any thing scribes thou
shall write it: At but singula
every thing rectè rightly: nec
sit ullâ macula and let no blot
be aut menda or fault scriptis
tuis in thy writings. Sed nec
mandes but thou shalt not com-
mit dictata tua thy Latins aut
or carmina Verses chartis la-
ceris to loose papers, quæ which
decet it is meet inseruisse to
have written libris in books.
Sæpè oftentimes recognoscas
repeat tibi to thy self lecta
things

things read, que and revolvās meditate them often animo in thy mind. Si if dubitas thou doubtest, nunc sometimes consule ask hos these nunc sometimes alios others. Qui dubitat he that maketh doubt, qui sæpè rogat he which asketh many questions tenebit shall observe mea dicta my precepts. Is qui nil dubitat he that doubteth of nothing, capit getteth indè thereby nil boni no good. Puer my child, disce learn quæso I pray thee, noli dediscere do not forget quicquam any thing, nè lest that conscia mens a guilty conscience insimulet accuse te thee desidia of slothfulness. Sisq; and be thou attentus animo attentive; quid enī for what juvabit will it profit docuisse me to have taught, si if non premas thou dost not print verba mea my words firmo pectore in sure memory? Nil nothing est is tam difficile so hard, quod which solertia diligence non vincat cannot overcome. Invigila take pains & and gloria the glory militiæ of thy labour est is parva obtained. Nam for veluti even as tellus the earth profert brings forth flores nec semina neither flowers nor seeds, nil sit unless it be victa very much tilled labore continuo with continual

labour manus of the hand. Si puer a child si if non exercet he doth not often exercise ingenium his wit, amittit doth lose both tempus ipsum the time self, simul and withal spem hope ingenii of his wit. Et also est there is lex an order semper always tenenda to be in sermone in speech, nè improba garrulitas over-m babbling offendat nos offend. Incumbens studio thou ply thy lesson loquēris shalt submit sâ voce with a low voice dum reddis nobis all the while that thou art saying with me thou shalt be canorus loud with thy voice. Et and quicunque whatsoever reddis repeatēst mihi to me discant ad unguem let them be taught at thy fingers ends, & and abjecto thy book laid aside rehearse verbula singula each word. Nec suggerat quisque and let no body prompt uerbum any word dictum thee a saying, quod which bringeth non mediocre ex no small hurt puero to a child. Si rogo if I demand quicquam any thing, studebis thou shalt endeavour respondere to answer so ut that mereare thou may deserve laudem praise & decus commendation

thy answers. Non laudare thou shalt not be commended lingua nimis celeri too fast a tongue, aut tar- too slow: medium the mean est is virtus a grace mod tenuisse which to keep erat delighteth. Et and quoties as often as loqueris thou speakest, esto memor be mindful loquare that thou speakest Latine in latin & ad fuge avoid verba bar- ara barbarous words, veluti scopolos things very dan- gerous. Præterea besides, in- que teach socios thy fellows quotiescunque so often as ro- about they shall ask te thee, and trahe bring forwards maros the ignorant ad mea ta to my desire. Ipse he qui docet teacheth indoctos unlearned, licet although let he were indoctissimus most unlearned queat may be doctior better learned aliquis than the rest brevi a short time. Sed but tu imitabere thou shalt not imitate stolidos Grammati- tros foolish authors of bar- barism, ingens dedecus the exceeding great disgrace elo- quii Romani of the Latin tongue. Quorum whereof ne- none est is tam fatuus so

foolish, aut or tam barbarus so barbarous ore in speech quem autorem whom as an author turba barbara the barbarous multitude non pro- bat alloweth not. Si vis if thou wilt rectè cognoscere rightly know leges Gramma- ticas the Laws of the Gram- mar, si cupias if thou desirest discere to learn loqui to speak cultius very eloquently ore in thy speech, addiscas see thou learnest scripta clarissima the most famous writings ve- terum virorum of ancient men, & and authores the authors quos which turba La- tina the better sort of La- tinists docet teacheth. Nunc sometimes Virgilius Virgil optat wisheth amplecti te to embrace thee, nunc some- times ipse Terentius Terence himself, nunc sometimes si- mul withal opus the work Ci- ceronis of Cicero te wisheth thee. Quos whom qui non didicit he that hath not learn- ed vidit hath seen nil nothing præter somnia but dreams, & and certat striveth vivere to live in tenebris cimme- riis in great ignorance. Sunt there are some boys quos de- lectat whom it delighteth posthabito studio having laid

laid aside the study honestæ virtutis of commendable virtue conterere to spend tempora their time nugis in trifles. Sunt there are others quibus est cordi who take pleasure sollicitare to trouble sodales their fellows manibus with hands pedibusve or feet, aut or alio quovis modo any other way. Est there is alius another qui who dum whilst jactat he boasteth se himself clarum noble sanguine by blood improbat disalloweth genus parentage reliquis in others insulso ore with unsavory speeches. Nolim te sequi I would not have thee to follow tam prava vestigia so bad pateterns morum of manners, ne lest tandem in the end feras thou receive præmia rewards digna worthy factis thy deeds. Dabis thou shalt give aut vendes or sell nil nothing: permutabis thou shalt change emesive or buy nil nothing: Feres thou shalt receive nulla commoda no profit ex damno by the loss alterius of another. Et and insuper moreover mitte leave nummos money irritamenta malorum the enticements to evil aliis to others; nil nothing nisi but

pura things free from ab decent become puerum a child. Clamor let noise, rixa bawling, joci scoffings, mendaculies, furta thefts, cachinnus scornful laughter, sint procul à vobis be far from you, and arma Martis fighting procul far off. Dices thou shalt speak nil nothing penitus at all quod which fit is turpiter filthy, aut or non honestum not honest. Lingua the tongue est is janua the gate vite life pariter ac necis and death too. Crede account ingens nefas horrible wickedness referre to give malediction evil words cuiquam to one, aut or jurare to swear numina sacra the sacred things Dei magni of Almighty God. Denique to conclude levabis thou shalt keep res omnes all thy things atque and libellos books; Et and feret thou shalt bear them tecum with thee, quoties as often as is both thou goest redisque and turnest. Effuge avoid vel et causas the occasions quæcunque whatsoever faciunt do thee nocentem offensive, & in quibus wherein potes thou mayest displicuisse nobis please me.

Terminationes Declinationum.

Singular.	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	a	er us ius um	Diversly	us u	es
Genitive	æ	i	is	us u	ei
Dative	æ	o	i	ui u	ei
Accusative	am	um	em im em & im	um u	em
Vocative	a	er e i um	Diversly	us u	es
Ablative	a	o	e i e & i	u	e
Pluraliter	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Genitive	arum	orum	um & ium	um	erum
Dative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus
Accusative	as	os a	es a ia	us ua	es
Vocative	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Ablative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus

Adjectivum Comparativi gradus.

Singulariter	Nomin. Durior & durius	Pluraliter	Nominat. duriores & duriora
	Genit. durioris		Genit. duriorum
	Dat. duriori		Dat. durioribus
	Accusat. duriozem & durius		Accus. duriores & duriora
	Vocat. o durior & durius		Vocat. o duriores & duriora
	Ablativ. a durioze vel duriori		Ablat. a durioribus.

Conjugatio Verborum.

Active voice

Indicative mood present tense

Voco as at ; amur aris ant
 Teneo es et ; emus etis ent
 Pingo is it ; imus itis unt
 Ohio is it ; imus itis iunt

Preterimperfect tense

Eram abas abas ; abamus abatis abant
 Eram ebas ebat ; eamus ebatis ebant
 Eram ebas ebat ; eamus ebatis ebant
 Eram iebas iebat ; iebamus iebatis iebant

Preterperfect tense

Fui it ; imus istis erunt vel ere

Preterpluperfect tense

Eram eras erat ; eramus eratis erant

Future tense

Ego abis abit ; abimus abitis abunt
 Ego ebis ebit ; ebitus ebitis ebunt
 Ego ies iet ; iemus ietis ient

Passive voice

Indicative mood present tense

Or aris vel are atur : amur amini antur
 Eor eris vel ere etur : emur emini entur
 Ior iris vel ire itur : imur imini iuntur

Preterimperfect tense

Abar abaris vel abare abatur : abamur abamini abantur
 Ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur : ebamur ebaris ebantur
 Ibar ibaris vel ibare ibatur : ibamur ibamini ibantur

Preterperfect tense

Usussum us es us est : i sumus i estis i sunt

Preterpluperfect tense

Us eram us eras us erat : i eramus i eratis i erant

Active

Active Voice.

Imperative Mood.

a ato, et ato: emus, ate atote, ent anto
e ito, eat eto: eamus, ete etote, eant ento
e ito, at ito: amus, ite itote, ant unto
i ito, iat ito: iamus, ite itote, iant iunto

Subjunctive mood

em es et: emus etis ent
eam eas eat: eamus eatis eant
am asat: amus atis ant
iam ias iat: iamus iatis iant

Preterimperfect tense

arem ares aret: aremus aretis arent
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent
irem ires iret: iremus iretis irent

Preterperfect tense

eam eris erit: erimus eritis erint

Preterpluperfect tense

issem isles isset: issemus isletis issent

Future tense

ero eris erit: erimus eritis rint

Infinitive mood

are

ere

cre

ire

isse

urum esse

andi ando andum

endi endo endum

iendi iendo iendum

Supines

um u

Particip. pres.

ans

ens

ens

iens

8 00 68

Future tense

abor aberis vel abere abitur: abimur

abimini abuntur

ebor eberis vel ebere ebitur: &c.

ar eris vel ere etur: emer emini entur

iar ieris vel ire ietur: iemur iemini ientur.

Passive Voice.

Imperative Mood

are ator, etor ator: emur, amini ami-

hor, entur ahtor

ere etor, eatur etor: eamur, emini

eminor, eantur entor

ere itor, atur itor: amur, imini,

iminor, antur untor

ire itor, iatur itor: iamur, imini

iminor, iantur iuntor

Subjunctive Mood

er eris vel ere etur: emur emini, entur

ear earis vel eare eatur: eamur eami-

ni eantur

ar aris vel are atur: amur amini antur

iar iaris vel iare iatur: iamur iamini

iantur

Preterimperfect tense

arer areris vel arere aretur: atemur

aremini arentur

erer ereris vel erere etetur: eremur

eremini erentur

erer ereris vel erere etetur: eremur

eremini erentur

irer ireris vel irere irectur: iremur

iremini irentur

Preterperfect tense

us simi us sis us sit: ti simus ti sit

ti sint

Preterpluperfect tense

us essem us esses us esset: ti essemus

ti essetis ti essent

Future tense

us ero us eris us erit: ti erimus

eritis ti erint

Infinitive mood

ari,

eri

i

iri

um esse vel fuisse

um iri vel ndum esse

Particip. pret.

us

Future tense

andus

endus

endus

iendus

FINIS.

ami-

emini

,

ini

entur

ami-

antur

umini

entur

cma

emur

emur

fi

em

us